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In every rank, or great or small, The industry supports us all.

—Gay.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Vol. X, No. 168.

ST. JOHN'S, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

THE FORECAST

West winds; most cloudy with showers; with altered showers.

Hon. W. H. Cave, Minister of Finance, Delivers His First Budget Speech

STATEMENTS BY PRIME MINISTER AND OPPOSITION LEADER

Expenditure Next Fiscal Year Will Be Within Revenue

\$9,150,000 Is Estimated From All Sources For 1923-24.

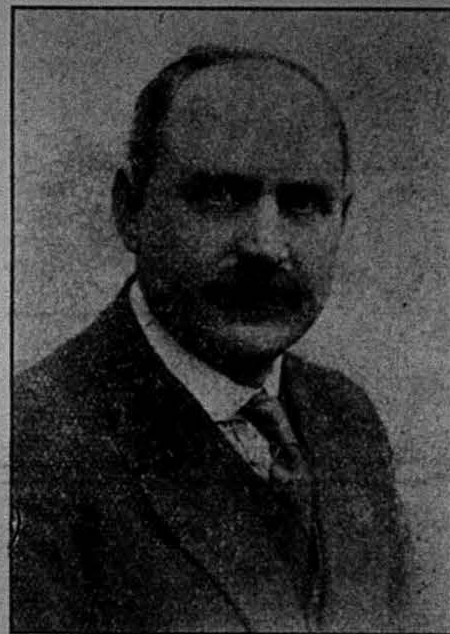
THREE MILLION DOLLARS FOR RAILWAY AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

At Tuesday's sitting of the House of Assembly, Finance Minister Hon. W. H. Cave, delivered his first Budget Speech, which was a clear and concise outline of the Colony's financial position. The estimated revenue from all sources for the current fiscal year is in excess of that for the past year by nearly half a million dollars, and according to the Estimates tabled early in the session, the expenditure for the same period will be well within the Colony's income.

The reductions that had been made in the tariff to encourage the prosecution of the fishery this year by enabling fishermen to outfit more cheaply has resulted in a considerable decrease in revenue and makes further material reductions impossible at this time. It will be noted, however, that, in addition to the removal of the export duty on dried codfish which took place last year, the Government has now taken the export tax off all salt bulk codfish as well. This will mean a big thing for the fishermen of the South West Coast especially as this section has for years been shipping large quantities of fish away in salt bulk.

Resolutions are also introduced to give effect to the Spanish Agreement and the preferential tariff between Newfoundland and Jamaica. The latter will undoubtedly have the effect of greatly increasing our trade with that country where a good market for our produce should be found under these favorable conditions. The Budget Speech as delivered by the Minister of Finance is as follows:

HON. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS:—Mr. Speaker, I approach the presentation of the annual Budget with much diffidence because I recognize that the few weeks during which it has been my honour to occupy the onerous and responsible position of Minister of Finance and Customs of this Dominion have been altogether too short to enable me to get such a grasp of the general financial situation that I can on this occasion address you with the assurance and authority which is so



HON. W. H. CAVE,
Minister of Finance and Customs.

desirable in an important matter of statements and estimates for the present sort. I have found the situation paralyzing of which I would undertake particularly difficult because I have to assume sole responsibility in spite of the Ministry of Shipping which was in the Budget Speech delivered on the Department which I held up to the 25th of May, 1921, by the late few weeks ago, and in addition to Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, that the pressure of Legislative responsibilities has further encroached upon the time which I would otherwise have had to give full and careful study to our financial problems. I therefore feel that I shall have the indulgence of the House on this occasion, if I deal with the matter briefly and rely almost entirely upon the official statistics provided in the report of the Auditor General and statements and estimates which I have secured from the responsible officials of that Department. I think, however, that the entire House will agree with me that in view of the very short period of time in which I have had to get in touch with the Department of Finance and Customs, the House would prefer my quoting official figures and semi-official estimates amount estimated as per the late rather than that I should submit Prime Minister's Budget Speech was

\$8,404,500.00.

Duty On Salt Bulk Fish.

As I have already said, it is not an easy thing to make an estimate at the beginning of a year. In the Budget Speech also delivered by the late Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, on the 5th day of April, 1922, the revenue for the fiscal year 1922-23 was estimated by him at \$8,953,000.00. The estimate was based upon the tariff then in force and as amended by the Resolutions submitted to the House contemporaneously with the delivery of the Budget. It will be remembered that after the delivery of the Budget Speech an acute situation arose with respect to the prosecution of our staple industry, the fisheries, and as a result certain substantial reductions in taxation were made on various necessary articles in connection with outfitting for the fishery. At a later date when market conditions abroad became so depressed that it was patent to all that, having regard to the prices which could be secured for our staple article and having regard to their deplorable exchange in our markets, the fishery could not be prosecuted during the year at a profit, and when the time arrived when the wholesale merchants of the country were placing orders abroad for this spring's fishery it was seen that further reduction in taxation should be effected, in the hope that thereby the fishery industry might be stabilized and the cost of outfitting materially reduced. An effort was made in two directions:

1. By a removal of the export tax on dry codfish and a refund of export tax which had been collected up to the date of that decision on the proceeds of last year's voyage. (I am now recommending that the export duty be taken off Salt Bulk Codfish entirely and a resolution to that effect will be submitted to the Committee.)
 2. The elimination of the twenty-five per cent. surtax which had been imposed some years previously for the specific purpose of securing additional revenue to meet the special War burden which the Colony was carrying.
- There was also a large reduction in the tax on sugar, namely, a reduction of two and one half cents per pound. The aggregate of these reductions as at the 30th day of June 1923, is estimated at the sum of \$412,040.00. The actual revenue as at the 30th day of June is estimated at \$8,844,000.00. It will be thus seen that when in his Budget Speech of April 5, 1922, the late Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, estimated a revenue of \$8,953,000.00 on the basis of the

Fishermen Benefit By Removal Export Duty On Salt Bulk

Preferential Tariff Will Increase West Indian Trade.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED TO GIVE EFFECT TO SPANISH AGREEMENT.

tariff then current he was again conservative in his estimate, the revenue for the year on that basis actually working out at the approximate sum of \$9,231,040.00, which was \$303,040.00 more than his estimate. In view, however, of the special reductions in revenue subsequently made for the purpose of stabilizing our fishery operations, the gross revenue as at the 30th day of June is now estimated at \$8,844,000.00.

Reduction.

It will be remembered that during the debate on the Budget in the House of Assembly in April and May last, the necessity for material reduction in taxation was fully discussed, and the late Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, then pointed out

(Continued on page 5.)

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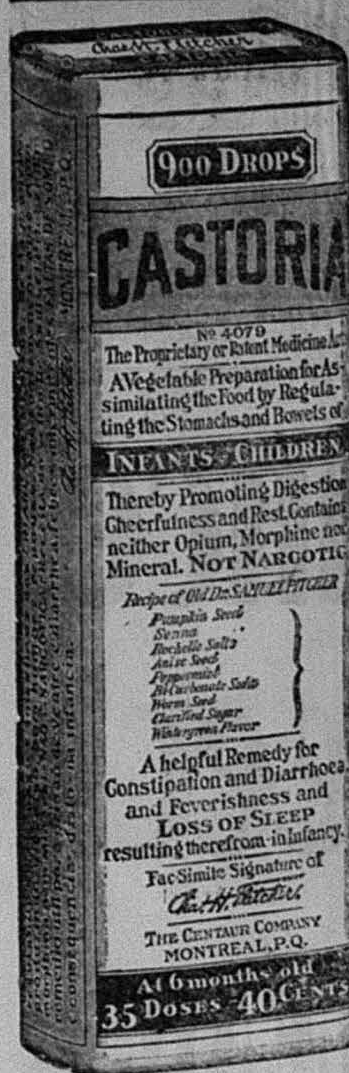
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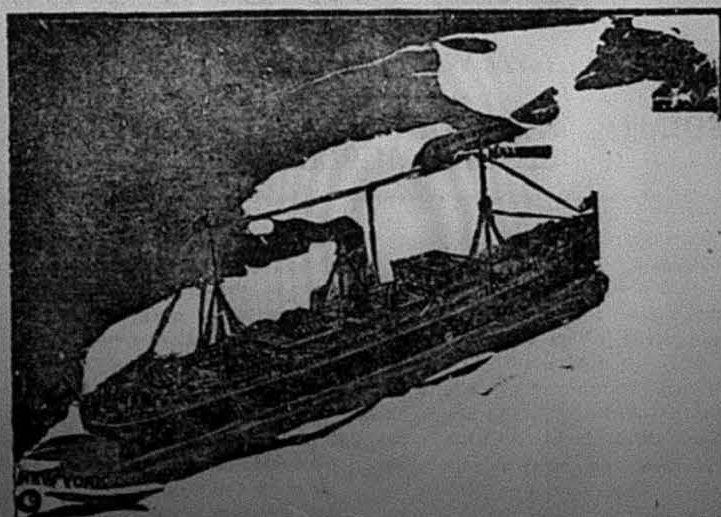
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The Blood Feud OR Love's Renunciation

CHAPTER XXX.

The Trail

"Doing what?"

The banker shrugged his shoulders.

"Prospecting in the good old-fashioned way, I'm telling you. Washing out the gold dust in their panning in the creek when it happens to be there; and in their odd minutes hunting for Arizona's pile. Affery thinks he has a boost on it, and will find it before he dies."

"But you don't think that?" said Garvock significantly.

Once more the banker shrugged his shoulders.

"I don't believe, for a second that there's any treasure, but it's to you—is it likely, after all these years, and with the crew of prospectors that have been over every blessed inch of the ground a thousand times? You see, the story of Arizona's buried treasure got about, and a good many of the tenderfoots and some of the old hands as well have had a try for it."

"You've seen and spoken with my cousin? He isn't the kind of man to be taken in with a fairy tale like this, I should have thought."

"A queer, indefinable expression flitted across the banker's face."

"A man is not the same man here as elsewhere. There's something in the air that nips the blood. I loathe it, but all the same, I'll never leave it. And things have happened here that, if they were written in books, would never be believed. It's a land of mystery this! And it's my belief that it never was intended to be conquered by civilization—like the rest of the world—and that the few who have made good here will have to pay the price sooner or later."

"Queer idea! But it's a gorgeous country," said Garvock. "It's the finest in the world, surely. I've never seen anything to touch it!"

"Nor anyone else. But don't forget that you see it now under the most favorable conditions. We have eight months of an Arctic winter when the Yukon comes to its own, returns to its primal silence and desolation. You can't get over eight months of Arctic winter. It'll effectually bar the way to further progress—in the ordinary sense, I mean. Personally, I think the Yukon in its primal state is something nearer heaven and all the mysteries of the eternity than any other bit of the earth! And I am a hard-headed Yankee from Albany—and don't you forget it!"

"Well now," said Garvock, trying to shake off the singular spell he felt being woven about him. "This Gold-water Creek—how does one get to it?"

"You'll have to go back on the trail about forty or fifty miles—nothing in this weather! The day-after-to-morrow the stake starts on the return journey—probably the last of the season. Would you like me to go with you?"

Garvock hesitated a moment, and the Yankee was quick enough to grasp the significance of that brief

hesitancy.

"No. Of course you don't want any strangers messing about the family gathering. I ought to have known better. Well, then, where are you stopping? I'm a bachelor, but I can do you fairly well."

Garvock thanked him and accepted, for the man was very kind and friendly; and during the next four and twenty hours of forced inactivity in Dawson he had ample opportunity of hearing much more that was interesting, and some things that were almost incredible, about the strange new land to which he had come.

He heard stories of the old Dawson days, when the gold-born city was in the full grip of lawlessness and lust; heard, too, how the troops came over the White Horse Pass to proclaim martial law; and many stories of personal heroism which put into the shade all the fiction of adventure he had consumed in his youth. In fact, he felt inclined to ask himself whether he was in his sober senses, and listening to tales of actual life.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Greater Love

On Friday, about the of the morning, he got on board the stage once more, bound for the nearest point to Goldwater Creek. In the late afternoon, having left his small hand bag at the rest-house, and received full instructions, he set out on foot to find Gold-water Creek and the shack where Affery and Alan Rankine were leading the simple life.

To the death, Garvock would remember that day of heavenly beauty; the entrancing blue of the skies, the vivid coloring on the mountain and wood, of the glow of the summer sun on the snows, and the wealth of wild flowers—trail creatures of a



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day, many of them, but incomparably beautiful.

The only living thing he encountered was an Indian squaw of unimaginable ugliness, who stared at him with the utmost stolidity and made no sign that she even recognized his existence. The sight of smoke a little distance off indicated the proximity of a wig-wam or shelter of some kind. Presently he descended upon the left bank of the Klondyke River, and began to find more signs of life.

Here and there he saw the ruins of shacks, the remnants of a disused gold dredge, a heap of pannikins and cans, eaten through with rust, and at rare intervals, a thin line of smoke curling upward to the sky, indicating that humanity was to be found in these strange and desolate solitudes.

Presently, low down the creek he came across an old man sitting down, a black pipe in the corner of his cheek, and a pannikin in front of him, in which he appeared to be washing the precious dust.

The ice was moving out of the Klondyke now, and its mid-channel was clear, but at the edges it had to be broken and pushed aside to get at the running water—no difficult task, now that a sun of daily-increasing intensity was blazing high in the heavens.

To this dishevelled and uncouth old figure Garvock addressed himself civilly, asking for the location of Affery's shack.

He stood up stolidly, and without uttering a word, pointed with a skinny and dirty hand, from which two fingers had gone in the frost bite, to a little wooden frame house hanging sheer on the edge of the bank overlooking the river. It was about five hundred yards distant.

Garvock thanked him and pondered whether he might offer some honorarium for service rendered, but was restrained by the reflection that perhaps he might be offering alms to some Bonanza king, who would scorn it. As he walked away face to face with the fact that so short a distance now intervened between himself and the man he had made such a tremendous journey to find, he was overcome by that strange sort of reluctance which causes men of his nationality and temperament to shrink from scenes of emotion or personal feeling. It is within the mark to say that that was quite the most poignant moment in Peter Garvock's momentous undertaking.

But pulling himself together, he advanced in a straight line towards the indicated shack. It stood alone in the midst of a clearing, with a hill rising behind it, every available inch of which was ablaze with flowers. In front lay the winding river and hills beyond hills, with snow-peaks rising to the sky.

He marched on, stumbling now and again over some rut in the track, and keeping his eyes fixed on the half open door. And presently, it was drawn back and a gaunt man, in top boots into which his trousers were pushed, and a digger's shirt of grey flannel, open at the throat, and guiltless of a collar.

But the face, save that it was thin, had hardly altered. At sight of its ineffable sadness, something gripped Peter by the throat, and he could have stood still in the roadway and cried like a child.

The noble head was quickly turned, a pair of startled eyes dwelt on the face of the approaching stranger, then ensued silence, absolute and profound.

Alan Rankine looked precisely as a man might look who suddenly found himself face to face with some denizen of another world.

In the last week he had dwelt much among dreams and shadows, and listened by day and through the silent night watches to the wanderings of a sick and dying man, and he had now no doubt that his imagination had run away with him.

But this wrath was very real, for presently it stepped nearer, and with outstretched hand, spoke thus:

"It's Peter, Alan, come to take you home."

"Peter!" stammered Alan. "But how have you come? How did you know I was here?"

"I made it my business to find out, old chap," said Garvock joyfully, for now that Rankine spoke, the strain of the moment almost vanished in its intensity, was relaxed.

"I don't understand," said Alan dully. "It's the queerest thing I've ever heard—that you should seek and find me here."

"There's nothing queer about it, Alan. Let's go somewhere and just talk it out."

He made for the bench in front of the shack, but Rankine looked around at the door with a somewhat wavering smile.

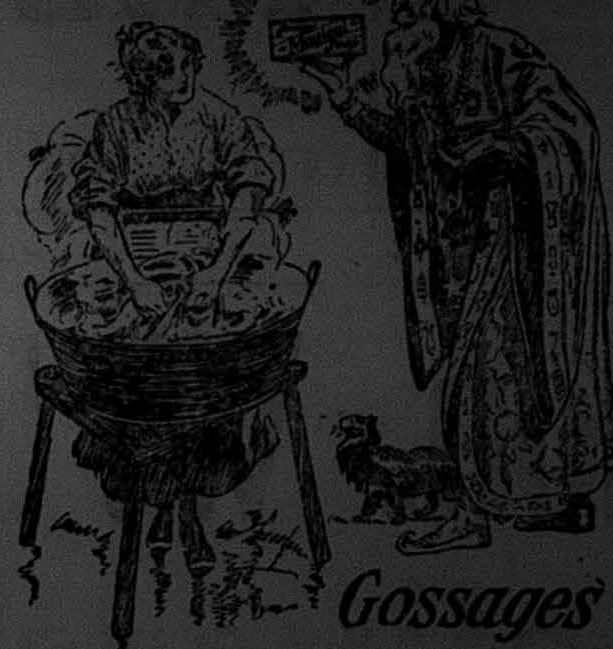
"There's a dead man inside, Peter. My pal—the best pal ever man had in this God-forsaken world!"

Peter looked aghast.

"Affery!"

(To be continued)

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Budget Speech

(Continued from page 6.)

Italy	4,157	1,853,406
Japan	3,432	
African South		
Denmark	1,259	1,000
Peru		
Germany	152	37,982
Austria		
Norway	218,226	
Panama	218,226	
Portugal	54,583	2,877,714
Spain	115,550	2,628,012
St. Pierre	26,742	25,869
Switzerland		
United States	6,127,958	1,911,749
Sweden	14,499	

Comparative Statement of Approximate Value of Fishery Products as at December, 1920, and December, 1921.

	1921	1922
Codfish (Large and Medium) per quintal	\$7.00	\$6.00
Codfish (Labrador) per quintal	4.50	4.50
Cod Oil, per tun	85.00	110.00
Cod Liver Oil, per gallon40	.40
Herring (Scotch Pack) per brl.	12.00	10.00
Herring (Split) per brl.	5.00	4.00
Salmon, per tierce	22.00	20.00
Lobster, per case	20.00	35.00

Comparative Approximate Statement of Bank Fishery for the Years 1920-21

	No. Vessels	Tonnage	No. Men	No. Qts.
1922	53	3,738	934	132,699
1921	41	2,874	697	94,461

1921 Average per vessel	2,204 Quintals.
1922 Average per vessel	2,503 "

1921 Average per man	135 "
1922 Average per man	142 "

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS the Governor in Council in reciprocity for certain privileges extended by the Spanish Government in the case of importations of Newfoundland Products has deemed it advisable to grant free entry to the products of Spain enumerated in part 1 of the Schedule hereto and has agreed not to increase the present customs duties on the products of Spain enumerated in part 2 of the Schedule hereto except such increase as it may be found necessary to impose during time of war.

BE IT RESOLVED the articles enumerated in part 1 of the Schedule hereto when imported from Spain shall be admitted into this Colony free from duty and the customs tariff on the articles enumerated in part 2 of the Schedule hereto shall not be increased beyond the existing rate except it should be found necessary to increase the same during time of war.

SCHEDULE.

Part I.—Iron Ore, Corks and discs, Grapes, Walnuts, Hazel Nuts, Almonds, Shelled and unshelled, Onions, Oranges, Olive Oil, Preserved vegetables, Bananas, Tomatoes.

Part 2.—Wine and wine lees, Brandy, Raisins.

RESOLUTIONS II.

WHEREAS the Governor in Council has raised a Loan of Thirty Thousand Dollars from the Bank of Montreal for the purchase of Fire Fighting Apparatus for the Fire Department, and it is desirable to provide for repayment of the said Loan and interest thereon by a Tax upon Fire Insurance Companies,

BE IT RESOLVED (a) The said Loan is hereby declared valid. (b) Every Company accepting premiums of insurance against fire upon property within the City of St. John's shall in addition to the tax provided for by Section 9 of the Revenue (amendment) Act 1905, 12 Geo. V. Cap. 34, pay to His Majesty for a period not to exceed three years from the date of the passing of this Resolution a further tax of one-quarter of one per centum per annum to be computed on the gross amount of premiums actually received by the said Company annually. The amount so paid shall be applied to the liquidation of the Loan referred to, together with the interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum thereon.

RESOLUTIONS III.

WHEREAS the Governor in Council in reciprocity for certain Tariff privileges granted by the Government of Jamaica on Products of Newfoundland imported into Jamaica has deemed it advisable to make a preferential Tariff on products of Jamaica imported into this Colony.

BE IT RESOLVED the duties imposed by the Revenue Act 1905 and the Acts in amendment thereof shall be subject to a reduction of Twenty-five per cent. of the total amount payable in respect of goods the product of Jamaica imported into this Colony.

RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED that notwithstanding anything in the Timber Exportation Act 1921 or any other Act contained it shall be lawful until the 31st day of December, 1923, to export timber, to Great Britain Canada and the United States of America in accordance with the provisions of the said Act without payment of the export duty imposed by Section 4 of the said Act.

This Resolution shall be deemed to have come into effect on the first day of July 1922.

RESOLUTION V.

RESOLVED that (a) Section 1 of 12 Geo. V. Cap. 34 be hereby repealed except in so far as it affects duties imposed upon Wines and such like enumerated in Item 151 of Schedule A to the Revenue Act 1905 and Acts in Amendment thereof.

(b) The Surtax imposed by the said Section shall continue to be levied and collected in the case of duties imposed upon Wines and such like aforesaid.

This Resolution shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 17th day of February, 1923.

RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLVED that Schedule E of the Revenue Act, 1905, as amended by subsequent Acts be hereby further amended by striking out the following:

1. Fish, viz.: Cod, Haddock, Hake, Ling, Pollack, and Halibut, dried or otherwise preserved, N. E. S. when exported in sailing vessels of non-British registry, per qtl. 30 cents.

2. When exported in ships or vessels other than sailing vessels of non-British registry, per qtl. 10 cents.

3. Fish, viz.: Cod, Haddock, Hake, Ling, Pollack, Halibut and Turbot, fresh or exported from "salt bulk" without spreading or airing, N. E. S., per cwt., 10 cents.

Items 1 and 2 of this Resolution shall be deemed to have been stricken out of the Schedule on the 17th day of November, 1922, and Item 3 shall be deemed to have been stricken out of the Schedule on the 17th day of July, 1923.

RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLVED that, notwithstanding anything in the Act 12, Geo. V., Cap. 10, or the Schedule thereto contained, it shall be lawful for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, to ship iron ore from Bell Island free of export duty or royalty to any part of the world, including Nova Scotia, during the shipping season of 1923.

This Resolution shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 19th day of February, 1923.

Big Haul of Chicago Society Notables

121 Men and Women in Disorderly House Charge.

CHICAGO, July 24. — (Associated Press.)—One hundred and twenty-one defendants, many of them women, comprising the best dressed crowd arraigned in police court for many months, appeared yesterday in the Chicago avenue branch of the municipal court as a result of a raid early Sunday on "The Tent," Chicago's newest cafe catering to the spenders in the near north side district known as the "Gold Coast."

The crown was caught in a 4 a.m. raid and charges of being inmates of a disorderly house were filed against all those arrested. They were hauled away to the police station like common law violators and much indignation was aroused.

Many of those arrested had to stay in cells for hours before bonds were arranged.

Many names prominent in Chicago social life given by certain defendants as well as the names of Smith and Jones, given by others, were believed by the police to have been assumed for the concealment of identity.

Fifteen lawyers appeared on behalf of the defendants and obtained a continuance of the hearing until July 27.

House of Assembly Opens Under New Ministry

Premier Warren Makes Clear Cut Statement.

OPPOSITION LEADER REPLIES.

After an adjournment of a week the house of Assembly met at the usual hour on Tuesday. Before proceeding to routine business the new Prime Minister, Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C., arose in his place and reviewed the political situation during the interregnum. The Prime Minister said,

Mr. Speaker:—Before the orders of the day are proceeded with I beg leave to say a few words, with the permission of you and the House. Since I last addressed the House I have succeeded in forming an administration and in carrying out the task imposed upon me by His Excellency. When called upon to form a Government in view of conditions in the country and in order to make the Government a more representative one, I approached the Hon. and learned Leader of the Opposition and requested the co-operation of that party. In the interests of the Colony they were prepared to assist, but in negotiating the details of an amalgamation we came to a deadlock and negotiations came to an end. I must express my regret that I failed but I take this opportunity of saying how I appreciate the personal tribute of confidence they paid me in preparing to co-operate under my leadership. Accordingly, Sir, I have formed a Government from the material I had at my disposal on this side of the House, and I am glad to say I have a united party behind me. The history and experience of previous Prime Ministers are not such as to encourage me to undertake the responsibilities of the position and I am further discouraged by the legacy left me. It cannot be denied that the party and the Government have sustained a severe blow by reason of recent happenings. Undoubtedly public confidence has been shaken. Then, Sir, I have to ask myself the question "How can I restore that confidence?" My answer is, first, by an impartial and immediate investigation into the departments concerned. The commission of enquiry must have carte blanche. It must have an absolutely free hand. The commission must be one in which the public will have confidence, and I will even go so far as to submit the names to the Leader of the Opposition before the commission is appointed. I owe it to the country, to my party, and to myself to have this investigation and to make it as thorough as possible. We all want to start with a clean slate. Secondly, we think we can restore confidence by adhering to the path of rectitude and by seeing that no charges can be levelled against my administration, and thirdly, by prudent honest administration to merit the approbation of the country. I make no pretensions to statesmanship. I do not profess to be one, but by these simple means it may be possible to restore confidence. I count upon the healthy and helpful criticism of the Opposition towards this end. We shall of course come in for criticism, harsh criticism, but I think I am safe in saying—to use a common expression—they will not hit me "below the belt." And, Sir, by the time a general election is upon us, if I have not inspired the confidence and trust I have anticipated I shall gladly and willingly transfer the burden to more capable shoulders.

As a life-long friend I have had especial opportunities to confirm the statement I now make as to his honesty of purpose and absolute trustworthiness. It will be a great disappointment to me if in his new office he fails to live up to the high opinion I have always held of him.

It might also be asked why an opportunity to obtain what is commonly referred to as "place and power," namely offices of emolument for ourselves was thrown down. Well, I think I speak the thoughts of Sir Michael Cashin (who because of his seniority in the House was associated with me in the discussions that have recently taken place) that we felt we were helpless. We could not think alone of ourselves and our friends on this side of the House. There was a power beyond us. We were merely the servants of the people who sent us here, and so had to act as we thought was proper in their interests. We did not seek office; the request came from the other side. We were prepared to go a long way to assist in making a stable Government, but there was a limit to our co-operation. Right from the outset we insisted that the party led by the late Prime Minister should go on. His successor in office had the unanimous support of his party, and there was really no absolute necessity for a further strengthening of his ranks. He had a majority of 21 to 13. He and his associates had decided to depose the late Prime Minister, and we were by spectators to the unexpected tragedy. The reasons for this change of leadership were matters to be explained by them. Despite rumours to the effect that this was a "plot," despite the propaganda that it was a religious "frame up" so that we could obtain power and monetary remuneration, we are to-day in the House exactly as before the change of leadership in the Government ranks. We retain our solid front, and the only loss is from the opposite side. No, Mr. Speaker, we did not desire to ride into power over a corpse. We do not, to use a football expression, like to win the game by a "penalty kick." We would rather secure our goal by other and more sportsmanlike means of play. Nevertheless it is but due to the new Prime Minister and his colleagues, Sir William Coaker, for me to say that in their conferences with Sir Michael Cashin and myself they displayed a spirit of interest in the public welfare that is to their credit. It is probably better that we were able to meet and part in this spirit, and that it was impossible to come to a common basis of agreement.

Who knows but that it was providential that the opportunity has occurred to get matters cleaned up. Things could not go on as they have been going, and it is due to the members of the Government themselves that there should be a full and complete investigation of the happenings that have led up to the present situation. It is not fair, until we see how far the members of the Government are responsible for what has taken place, to comment here upon the unfortunate affair which in our private capacities we all so deeply deplore. We are hopeful of a full and careful house-cleaning by a tribunal which, to use an expression that is inelegant but expressive, will "white-wash" nobody. If ever there was a time when party differences should be dropped and party affiliations left out of consideration it is while this enquiry is being proceeded with, so that, while we may criticise where it is found necessary to do so, I think it will be found that whatever criticism is offered from this side of the House will be of a helpful nature rather than that which may be calculated to impede the progress of the business of the legislature. We on this side have every wish that the Hon. Prime Minister may receive the fullest support from the members of his own party, and I will go so far as to say that if they were not prepared to give that support they would not be worthy of the place which they occupy in this House. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is our intention to do everything possible to facilitate the Hon. Leader of the House in cleaning up the mess that he is confronted with, but when the decks are properly cleared for action again we can assure him of a fair and determined fight. We do not want to charge him until he has both legs on the ground. In this spirit we extend to the Hon. the Prime Minister the assurance that there will be no cause for complaint so long as he lives up to the promise that he has given to have a thorough investigation by an impartial

board. This is a feature which, no matter how we may be disposed personally, we cannot cloak up. It is not a personal matter but one which affects the whole country and of which the country must have full information. This enquiry may restore confidence at a time when confidence is sorely needed because there are difficult times ahead and unless the public can have faith in those who are in high places, in those who are responsible for the expenditure of public monies, our position will be very little better than it was before.

Hon. the Minister of Finance delivered his Budget Speech, which is published in full elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Cashin (Ferryland) asked who is the acting general manager of the railway and the salary paid him. Also has instructions been issued to buy the winter's supply of coal, from whom and at what costs.

On the motion to adjourn, the Leader of the Opposition drew the attention of the House to complaints made by men recently returned from Badger. These men complain that they were charged exorbitant prices, and it was absolutely impossible for them to earn more than enough to keep themselves. They were told that the prices were Government prices. The men promised to furnish him the grub bills. The Prime Minister asked that the bills be sent him, and he promised an immediate investigation.

The House then adjourned until this afternoon.

England Now Possesses Undersea Battle Cruiser

CHATHAM, England, July 9 (AP).—

When England's new "mystery ship," Submarine X-1, was launched here recently, newspapermen and spectators were rigidly excluded, and the approaches to the dockyards were heavily guarded to make sure no unauthorized person should see her take the water. Nevertheless it can be said the launching was in all ways successful, and the latest addition to under-sea power was at once towed to the dockyard for completion.

The new vessel is the last word in submarines; she is really a submersible battle-cruiser. Her displacement when submerged will be 3,600 tons, 1,400 tons greater than that of the largest German submarine and considerably greater than any of the existing American types. On the surface the X-1 will use steam for navigation, but when submerged will use electricity.

There is great diversity of opinion regarding the size of the new vessel's armament. In some quarters, it is said, she will mount a gun of 12 or 13.5-inch calibre. It is possible, however, that the X-1 has been designed for a high surface speed, enabling her to work with the Grand Battle Fleet. If this is true a big gun would not be carried.

The cost of the new submarine, apart from armament and ordnance stores, will be nearly \$5,000,000. At present there are 59 submarines in the British Fleet, and of these the M class, which mount a 12-inch gun, are the most powerful.

People In The Public Eye (The Family Herald and Weekly Star) TO EXPLORE THE ARCTIC.

Captain Robert A. Bartlett, veteran of five polar expeditions, the most famous of which was Peary's successful dash, when he accompanied the explorer to within 100 miles of the North Pole, has gone to New York to raise funds for a three-year expedition to the Arctic Sea to measure its flow and currents and dredge its bottom.

He has just come out of Newfoundland, where he spent the worst winter in fifty-two years seal hunting. He sailed under his father, who is 72, about March 1, into the heaviest ice floes and gales that part of the world has known since 1870, and is now planning the earliest possible return.

Captain Bartlett became the master of a sealer when he was 17, and now holds both United States and English masters' tickets. Born in Newfoundland in 1875, he became a United States citizen fifteen years ago. His first Arctic expedition was in 1898 with Peary to Cape D'Urville, and what is of next greatest importance after the 1905-9 discovery expedition with him is the Canadian Arctic Expedition under Stefansson, when the ship Karluk was lost off Wrangel Island.

Bartlett crossed 500 miles of ice to Siberia with an Eskimo, got relief and returned to the island, and on September 12, 1914, reached Nome, Alaska, with the fourteen survivors who had spent the winter there. He has received many medals, including the Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographical Society.

All inquiries regarding Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager of the Advocate.

Steel Workers Call Off Strike

100 Killed in Train Wreck

Further Statements on Reparations.

PRESIDENT HARDING BETTER

SINK ENRAGES THE

SYDNEY, Aug. 1.—The Sydney steel strike is over. At a mass meeting of steel workers, held at union headquarters to-night, about sixty-five per cent of those present voted to end the strike and return to work. The union executive will notify the British Empire Steel Co., accordingly. In their resolution which formally ends the strike, the steel workers complain that every man's hand is against them, and they censure people, courts, police, newspapers and Federal and Provincial Governments. The Steel Company stated to-day that 2500 men were working at the plant of approximately 3450 who were there when the strike began. The strike began on the morning of June 27 for twenty per cent wage increase, and check-off system of collecting union dues which would involve recognition of their union.

WILL MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Whether the closing sitting of Parliament to-day will reveal the next step by the British Government in the difficult European problems is still unknown. The Cabinet prolonged the discussion of the situation to-day but has only brought thus far the announcement that Premier Baldwin and Lord Curzon will make simultaneous statements in the Commons and Lords respectively to-morrow, but not the slightest indication of the nature of the statements was revealed. The Prime Minister's statement in the Commons to-day that in the absence of permission from the French and Belgian Governments for publication of their notes, the debate would be restricted, it seems to point to the fact that the Government does not consider the time has arrived to take any new line. Hopeless as the prospects of an agreement with France seems, probabilities point to another attempt on the part of the Government to achieve such agreement by further negotiations, in which case Premier Baldwin's statement in Parliament is likely to be comparatively brief, dealing with the British position and embodying a renewed warning to France that negotiations cannot be indefinitely protracted.

SNOW KILLS CROPS

CALGARY, Aug. 1.—Snow has laid the crops fifteen miles west of Calgary and the foot hills are white. Rain is general from Edmonton to the border. Snow is reported from Banff with a very brief fall in Calgary, Dewington and Claresholm. Minimum temperature of thirty-eight degrees. These are the outstanding facts about the storm that swept over the greater part of the province since Sunday night.

PARIS SURPRISED

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Both surprise and regret are expressed in Paris at the impression caused in London by the French and Belgian replies to Lord Curzon's reparations note. The complaint is made that the secrecy which has been so carefully observed by French official circles regarding the British note has not been observed in London respecting France's reply. The belief is felt here that London

feels disappointment at finding that France and Belgium are so united on fundamental principles, notably relative to the Ruhr. Paris cannot understand that France should be asked to evacuate the Ruhr, yet Germany is not asked to abandon passive resistance. Refusal by Great Britain to continue the conversations is looked for although Premier Poincare's reply is considered of a nature to permit conversations to go on.

TORONTO, Aug. 1.—Definite decision to call a meeting of the joint Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist Church Union Commission on September 27th was reached to-day as a result of conversations between Dr. Chown of the Methodist Church, Dr. Pidgeon representing the Presbyterians and H. W. Baker, General Treasurer of the Congregational Church.

FAIL IN GERMAN MARK CAUSES FOOD SHORTAGE

DUSSELDORF, Aug. 1.—The effect of last week's fall of the mark showed itself in a pronounced food shortage throughout the Ruhr. Farmers refuse to exchange goods or potatoes for badly depreciated money, and in consequence potatoes, meat and other staples are almost unobtainable at any price. Farmers will not bring product into town. This is true not only in the Ruhr but elsewhere in Germany.

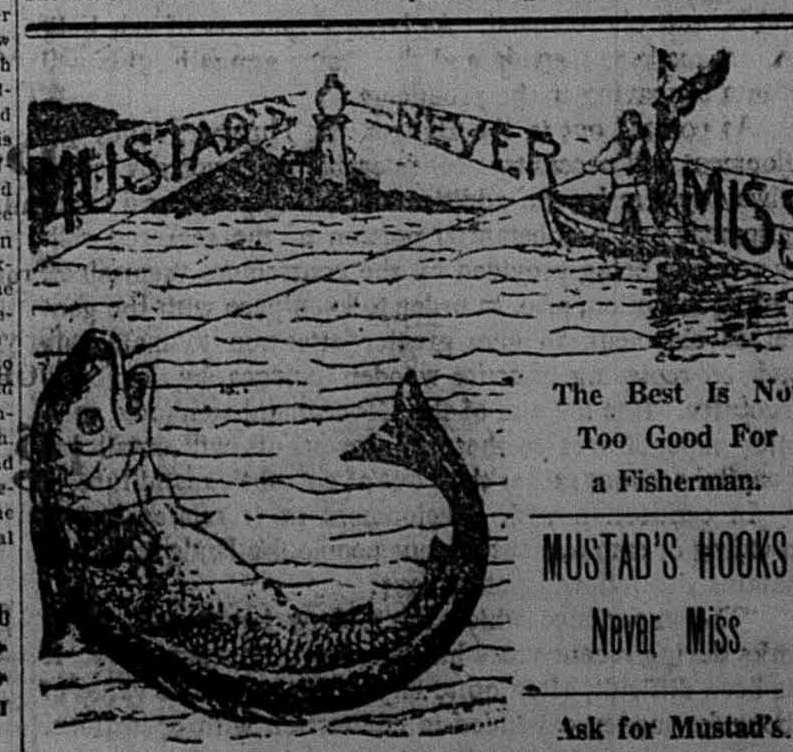
A Big Majority

NORTH SYDNEY, Aug. 1.—Government candidate Major F. L. Kelly, of North Sydney, was elected to the House of Commons by a majority of 856 in the Federal bye-election to-day. In Cape Breton North and Victoria he received 4905 votes, R. H. Butts Conservative 4049 votes, and Daniel D. MacDonald, nominee of the Independent Labor Party, received 1555 votes and lost his deposit.

Rev. Canon Scott Speaks

QUEBEC, Aug. 1.—Rev. Canon Scott well known Canadian Padre of the great war gave out the statement last night in commenting on a sermon delivered at St. Matthew's Church last Sunday by Rev. J. D. Hamelin relative to working conditions of the workers in Cape Breton. Canon Scott stated that the Canadians should call on the Government for complete investigation of the conditions of the workers both in the Steel camp and the mines of Cape Breton. It has been publicly stated and never denied that the wages of the workers in more than fifty per cent of mines are only from 32 to 35 cents for hour and that the day shift consists of 11 hours and the night shift of 13. It is incredible that this should be, but the public must know the facts. That there should be a small proportion of reds among the strikers must not be allowed to blind our eyes to the important issue at stake, which is, have the strikers as a whole the right on their side? said Canon Scott during his remarks on the subject.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923.

The Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Warren's statement, in the House Tuesday, regarding a commission to enquire into alleged political irregularities, will be found in another column and will, we think, be considered as clear-cut, open and above-board.

There is, no doubt, that Hon. Mr. Warren is sincere in his efforts to deal with this matter in a manner that will justify confidence and merit public respect. According to the Prime Minister's statement, the investigation will be immediate and impartial, the commission being no "hole-in-the-corner" affair, and having an absolutely free hand.

The circumstances under which the Prime Minister and the whole Government Party find themselves in relation with this matter, must necessarily be very trying, and the attitude they have taken, bespeak, on their part, action which is honorable and fearless.

THE BUDGET

When the House resumed its sitting on Tuesday, Finance Minister Hon. W. H. Cave delivered his Budget Speech, which is published in full in this issue.

Mr. Cave is to be congratulated on the satisfactory and encouraging statement of the Colony's financial position which this, his first Budget, constitutes, and while circumstances have not permitted the announcement of any material reductions in the tariff, it will be readily realized that the removal of taxes made during the past twelve months for the purpose of giving greater encouragement to the fishermen of the country to engage in the staple industry rendered further considerable reductions at this juncture impossible.

It is encouraging to note that while the expenditure for the fiscal year 1922-23 exceeded the revenue, as a result, largely, of immense outlay for relief and other purposes, the estimated revenue for the current year will meet the proposed expenditure and leave an appreciable surplus.

Resolutions are introduced in connection with the Budget to give effect to the preferential tariff between Newfoundland and Jamaica, and to the Spanish Agreement. That the former will have the effect of increasing our trade with the West Indies country there can be no doubt, and the future should see a big increase in the quantity of our codfish going there.

Another desirable feature of the Budget, and one which will be of particular interest to the fishermen, especially those of the South Western section of the Island, is the announcement that the export duty on salt bulk codfish is to be entirely removed. As large shipments of salt bulk fish are made to Canada and the States annually, this will mean a big saving to the producers.

As pointed out in the Budget, the Humber Valley development will necessitate considerable improvement to the railway system by the addition of rolling stock and other equipment and a substantial portion of the required rolling stock is being provided by the contractors themselves. It is the intention, also, in order to keep pace with the general development, to give greater attention to main line roads by replacing insecure wooden bridges by concrete structures. It is the aim of the Government to handle such major expenditures as these improvements will entail out of capital account rather than out of current expenditure.

In connection with development as it relates to the providing of employment for our people the Budget Speech contains the following statement:

"The experience which the Colony has had in relief works during recent years has been very unsatisfactory. It has been difficult, often quite impossible, to secure value in labour for money expended in connection with operations. I consequently desire to take this opportunity of expressing the firm conviction that the policy of this Administration

in discontinuing relief operations is wise and that such works should not be undertaken, but that on the other hand such permanent works as are imperatively necessary for the well-being and development of the resources of the country should be undertaken on the basis of contract subject to a rigid inspection. Such a course would give employment to those who are able and willing to give value for money expended and those who for physical or mental reasons are unable to give value in work for the money expended should be handled through the various religious and philanthropic charitable organizations assisted where necessary by the Department of Public Charities in precisely the same manner as such assistance was given prior to the post-war turmoil which his so upset labour conditions and reduced efficiency.

"To meet requirements for railway equipment and improvements necessitated by the industrial development of Newfoundland which as a result of the active policy of this Administration has been so largely undertaken, and to provide essential permanent improvements in connection with road and bridge work and other necessary public utilities I propose to submit in due course resolutions authorizing the Government to raise a loan not exceeding \$3,000,000."

Sir Newton Moore Is Interviewed By The Advocate

British M. P. and Director of British Empire Steel Corp. Speaks of Industrial Outlook for Newfoundland.

During the week St. John's had the honor of a visit from General Sir Newton Moore, K. C. M. G., one of the European directors of the British Empire Steel Corporation. Sir Newton, accompanied by Mr. H. B. Gillis, superintendent of ore miner and quarries, had been at Bell Island to inspect the mines, having arrived there by the s.s. Hangerland, from Sydney. They crossed over from the Island Sunday night and left by Tuesday's express, enroute to Agathana where the Company's lime quarries are located, from whence they will proceed to Sydney by the Hangerland, Sir Newton going to Montreal from there.

Had pleasant Day

Altho brief, Sir Newton's stay in St. John's was an extremely pleasant one and he left with a highly favorable impression of the Colony and its people. He met many of our leading citizens and on Monday was the guest of Sir Michael Cashin at luncheon at his home, "Cambroil," being entertained that evening at Government House. He also enjoyed some motor trips to suburban points and was delighted with the many beauty spots around St. John's. On his departure Sir Newton spoke in glowing terms of the hospitality that had been extended him while here and he hopes to visit Newfoundland again in the not distant future.

The Mining Outlook

When interviewed by an Advocate representative, Sir Newton Moore said that the future operations of the Wabana mines depended largely upon the success or otherwise of the negotiations now in progress between the allied country, he said, there is, under certain conditions, a market for a very large annual output from the mines at Bell Island, and but for the French occupation of the Ruhr district that market would by now have been developed to a most satisfying degree. Last year the British Empire Steel Corporation exported nearly a million tons of Newfoundland ore to Germany under contract, and similar arrangements would have continued indefinitely under normal conditions. Besco had secured customers amongst the biggest steel manufacturers in the Ruhr Valley, including Stinnes and other concerns of equal note, and it was not unlikely that the Crupp works would have been among the consumers of our product ere long. While large contracts have been made with these customers for this year, it is only occasionally that a cargo can be delivered to them. The uncertainty attending the sending of ore cargoes to Germany now, and the expense entailed, render shipments to that country anything but an attractive proposition. Every cargo sent forward is a mere speculation and even with the assurance of delivery, the additional expense of discharging into lighters, the enormous import duties and high freights, leave scarcely enough to make ends meet.

Our Ore in Demand

Should the present negotiations between the Allies and Germany terminate satisfactorily and result in the French clearing out of the Ruhr, it may reasonably be expected that this country will immediately benefit by the resumption of interrupted trade between the Steel Corporation and their European customers. Newfoundland ore is regarded very favorably in the German steel industry,

as it makes a splendid mixture with Swedish ore for the production of high grade steel. It became, after the war a highly satisfactory substitute for the Lorraine ore which mines passed out of the hands of the Germans into those of France, and it is because France is now anxious to find an outlet for their own product that Newfoundland ore is being excluded wherever possible. In connection with the Steel Corporation's German markets, Sir Newton Moore has himself been almost exclusively engaged during the past year, and he has made no less than seven trips to the Ruhr district within that period. He has personally secured the intervention of Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, and carried on negotiations with political leaders in the French capital.

Securing Other Markets

In the meantime the British Empire Steel Corporation has been active in trying to secure new markets and particularly in endeavoring to stimulate a demand for our ore in Great Britain. A contract has been entered into with the Baldwin works in England for 60,000 tons, which amount it is hoped to increase before long. Another contract has been entered into in Philadelphia for 60,000 tons, some cargoes of which have already been shipped.

The Strike Situation

Asked what effect he thought the Sydney strike would have on the future operations of the Wabana mines, Sir Newton said he hoped it would not affect them seriously. The strike had affected the strikers themselves more vitally, perhaps, than anyone else. The Steel plant usually employed about 4,000 operatives and of this number 2,400 were again back at work. Referring to the dynamite outrages reported in Tuesday's messages, he said that while things may be tied up for a few days, there would, in all probability, be very little serious consequences in the way of damage to the plant. "The serious feature of the occurrence, to my mind," said Sir Newton, "is the deplorable spirit amongst the perpetrators which it evidences. There are now engaged in the Wabana mines some eighteen hundred men and another four hundred and fifty at Agathana and whether the former number will be increased or reduced depends entirely upon developments in the European situation. In all probability, more ore will be required in Sydney this year than was used there last season."

Is Well-known Statesman

Sir Newton Moore is a prominent figure in parliamentary and military circles in the Old Country. He is a member of the British House of Commons and Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee. Speaking of matters in England, he said there was very little improvement in conditions there and he feared that another difficult winter was before that country when unemployment and industrial unrest would result in much hardship and demand considerable action on the part of the government.

SUBCONSCIOUS MIND MADE TO TALK

Practical Application of "Truth Serum" in California Brings Remarkable "Confessions"

By JACK JUNGMEYER

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—"Truth serum" tests on county jail prisoners here, following those at San Quentin penitentiary, apparently leave the guilty conscience without a hole to hide in, not even the shadowy lairs of the mind.

Clinically, if not legally, the anesthetic "third degree" seems to have been established as potentially the most effective crime detector and deterrent, in these experiments by Dr. Robert E. House, of Ferris, Tex., its originator.

Six paid inmates voluntarily subjected themselves to Dr. House's injection of scopalamine, a drug hitherto used extensively in obstetrics and now employed by the Texas physicians to elicit the facts in criminal investigations.

Three gave details in connection with their cases not known to authorities. All maintained innocence in the present charges, but several confessed to former offences. Two according to officers, changed their previous stories.

FORMER OFFICER.

The demonstration, in the presence of medical and legal lights, was primarily to further Dr. House's appeal that the scopalamine or "truth test" treatment be legalized as an adjunct to criminology. No effort was made to test the reluctant, and it was assumed that only the innocent volunteered.

A former police officer, under the drug, denied receipt of stolen goods in box-car soldings. He mentioned the name of two men he said were guilty, and the district attorney jotted down the information.

An alleged forger, up for trial, admitted, but indorsing the questioned check, but denied writing anything "on the front of it."

A Pasadena youth accused of attacking girls repeated at length that he did not know the names of any of his alleged victims, but according to official witnesses admitting having used "dope" until a year ago.

OTHERS "TALK"

A man facing trial as a "dope" peddler, admitted, said authorities, that he had been arrested four times previously, but was guiltless of the present charge, naming as his partner a man wanted by police.

A man, convicted of parole breaking, said he had been arrested "many times."

A man, awaiting appeal on life sentence for murder, and "fighting" the anesthetic, vehemently denied guilt, asserting he didn't even know the name of the slain woman.

As the subjects lay inert, on cots, after hypodermic injections of scopalamine and application of chloroform, whispering their confessions to the sharp quaries from Dr. House, the scene took on the drama of scientific pioneering. One had the uncanny sense of peering into the cerebral storehouse of ultimate secrets—of prying a hitherto inviolable citadel of self, while the gatekeeper of the brain snored.

HELPLESS!

"Under the influence of scopalamine as here administered," said Dr. House as he worked expertly, "a suspected criminal is rendered oblivious to existence. Appreciation of environment is eliminated. The will-power is inoperative."

"In such state, if the individual is questioned the moment he can hear, there is no doubt that his replies will be the truth. He is helpless to reject himself with incantations."

"The principle involved is based on clinical observations that the brain's most powerful centre is hearing, and also the last to succumb. It is the first to function under anesthetic. Now the only function of the auditory nerve, when stimulated by a question, is to carry sound waves to the auditory centre, and the only function of this centre is to evoke 'memory.'"

"My method of securing from the mind the stored contents of memory, against the will, is a 'harmless and humane third degree.'"

REDUCE EXPENSE.

"If it proves successful in only 50 per cent of cases it is far more reliable than any other method of criminal duress. Legalized, and its power popularized, it would go far to eliminate gang crimes, since arrest of one would mean the names of all. It would, with corroboration of course, enable reticent suspects to acquit themselves; obviate the necessity of immunity to known criminals; clean prisons of the guiltless; reduce enormously the Government expense for controlling crime."

Dr. House has turned over the findings of seven years of research with his discovery to the American Research Anesthetic Association in the hope that they will make the in-

You Said It, Marceline

By Marceline d'Alroy

ON LOVE

Love is an ILLUSION—
A MIRAGE;
Something always ahead of us
LURING us on...
It is like the PURPLE mist
On the mountain:
When a man FALLS in love
He believes that the mist
Is a TANGIBLE thing.
But later he wakes up—
The mist has gone
And he finds himself
MARRIED to the mountain.
MARRIED to the mountain.
And then he WONDERS.

While man wonders
Nature WORKS.
The MIST on the mountain;
The perfume of the flowers;
The gay colors on the wings of
birds
At mating time;
All the graces of a pretty WOMAN
Are but Nature's BAIT;
And MAN is the poor fish!

N.B.—The poor fish is still wondering.
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PRETTY PRINCESS REVEALS CAREER

Margaret Hoheneblo Tried for Aiding Ehrhardt in Treason.

LEIPZIG, July 24.—(United Press)—Slender, beautifully gowned, a striking figure in the box despite the hunger-thinned lines of her aristocratic face, Princess Margaret Hoheneblo went on trial yesterday charged with having aided and abetted the notorious Captain Ehrhardt in high treason.

The princess, by a special order of Judge Schmidt, president of the state court for protection of the republic, was permitted to enter the courtroom without being blindfolded, as is customary in case of prisoners who might make use of their surroundings to escape.

Judge Schmidt, who granted her many other favors, is reported to have resigned because the Saxon government objected to his easing the rigors of prison life for the titled prisoner.

On the stand Princess Margaret was reticent. She was charged with aiding and abetting the original flight of Captain Ehrhardt after failure of the Kapp putsch, which he led.

She testified she had come to know Ehrhardt in 1920 when the Kapp troops, on their way to take Berlin, camped near her uncle's castle. The gallant, dashing officer made an instantaneous hit with the pretty princess, who celebrated her twenty-ninth birthday Saturday.

She went to see Ehrhardt several times afterwards, she testified, in Berlin and in Munich. The princess attempted to dodge the question as to whether she knew he was a hunted man at the time.

President Schmidt warned her she had better tell the truth, so finally she admitted she knew about the captain's political activities when she was with him in Munich.

Then followed a blushing confession of intimacy with the captain, how Ehrhardt furnished an apartment for her in Munich, engaging it in the name of "Consul Eichmann" and then moving in as a boarder under the name of Eschwege.

Ehrhardt, who was to have been tried for high treason and because of his political activities and his part in the Kapp affair, recently made a sensational escape from prison and is missing. The princess is believed to have aided her lover to get away.

Initiative toward eventual legal recognition of the "truth drug" as a means of ferreting and combating crime.

Sparks from the Union Anvil

Sir Wm. F. Coaker left by motor-boat F. P. Union at 12 o'clock of Tuesday night for Port Union. The F. P. Union took a load of general cargo from here. Sir William will be returning in a day or so.

Mr. Meshach Bown of Badger's Quay, medical assistant on S. S. Sagona, Labrador Service, called at the Advocate. Mr. Bown is widely known as one of the most ardent F. P. U. men in the whole north. Mr. Bown reports his son, Capt. Gideon, is well-fished on Labrador and prospects of a full load. He outfitted from Port Union. Various other Port Union outfitters, Mr. Bown reports, have done well, which is a sign, he says, that Providence watches over the works of President Coaker's hand.

Mr. Bown reports having met with Capt Barbour and crew of the Senec, all being well and wishing to be remembered to their friends.

Current Island,

July 20th, 1923

Hon. Sir W. F. Coaker, K.B.E.,
St. John's.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to join with your numerous friends in congratulating you on the high honour bestowed upon you by His Majesty the King. All the people here desire to join with me in their expression of joy at your well merited honour.

Yours truly,
ABRAM GIBBONS.

NOTICE

Whatever you WANT you may have by reading and using the WANT ADS. in work. Advertising and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager of the Advocate.

NOTICE !

DOMINION OF NEWFOUNDLAND MEDICAL BOARD.
St. John's, Newfoundland.

"Whenever a medical practitioner or licensee registered under this Act has been or may be hereafter found by the Medical Board, after due enquiry by a committee of their number or otherwise, guilty of professional misconduct or mal-practice, or of conduct unbecoming a practitioner the said board may resolve that such medical practitioner or licensee is unworthy to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in this Colony and strike his name off the books and the register, either absolutely or for a limited period, and thereupon all the rights and privileges of the said medical practitioner or licensee shall henceforth cease and determine, either absolutely or for such period."

Sect. 23, Nfld. Medical Act, 1896.

NOTE:—Registered Medical Practitioners convicted of breaches of the Prohibition Act, will receive the penalties of above sections of the Nfld. Medical Act.

HERBERT RENDELL, President.

TIMOTHY M. MITCHELL, Sec. Registrar.

July 30.31, Aug. 3.4

Budget Speech

(Continued from page 1.)

consumer, the proper policy to adopt, to secure an ultimate revival of trade was to make a sweeping reduction in ad valorem taxation on imported goods and report a deficit. While I was not then Minister of Finance and Customs, nor a member of the Cabinet and therefore was not closely identified with the policy then adopted in that connection, yet I fully agree that under trade conditions relating to the marketing of our goods abroad and the necessity for the stimulation of trade at home, that the decision was a wise one. I consequently have no hesitation whatever in reporting a shortage in revenue due neither to lack of imports on the one hand, nor lack of trade and business ability at home on the other, but due to the policy of the Government in making a sweeping reduction in taxation which has meant the lifting in a very large measure of the burden of taxation on our people and a corresponding stimulus to the trade of the Colony. That that has actually worked out in fact is shown by the Customs returns as furnished week by week. These statistics show that the reduced duty meant larger importations and the comparative figures for the port of St. John's for the four weeks which have already passed of the new fiscal year, make that position quite clear.

My estimate of the revenue for the fiscal year 1922-23 is as follows:

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1922-1923.	
Customs	\$8,325,000.00
Postal	207,000.00
Telegraphs	169,000.00
Stamps	40,000.00
Crown Lands	80,000.00
Liquor Sales	550,000.00
Fines and Forfeitures	6,000.00
Fees Public Institutions	60,000.00
Broom Dept. Penitentiary	6,000.00
Interest Guaranteed Loans	84,000.00
Excess Profits	20,000.00
Income Tax	250,000.00
Sales Tax	60,000.00
Miscellaneous	500,000.00
Taxes, Cable and Bank	70,000.00
Estate Duties	140,000.00
Bank Tax 3/8 of 1%	125,000.00
Civil Service Reduction	150,000.00
	\$8,844,000.00

Shows Deficit.

My estimate of expenditure on current account for 1922-23 is as follows:

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT 1922-1923.	
Interest on Public Debt	\$2,850,000.00
Finance Department	263,000.00
Colonial Secretary's Department	260,000.00
Justice Department	350,000.00
Education Department	800,000.00
Public Charities Department	480,000.00
Marine & Fisheries	320,000.00
Agriculture & Mines	100,000.00
Public Works Department	1,000,000.00
Posts and Telegraphs Department	1,300,000.00
Customs Department	440,000.00
Liquor Controller	617,000.00
Tax Assessor	12,583.00
Accountant of Contingencies	155,000.00
Military Pensions Board	561,865.00
Shipping Department	50,000.00
Old Age Pensions	90,000.00
	\$9,526,433.00

This shows a deficit of \$682,433.00. During the past year the strain upon the various Departments has been very great because of unemployment conditions which necessitated special expenditures under the head of Department of Public Charities and Department of Public Works. Certain portions of these expenses have been borne on current account. Under the circumstances in view of the sweeping reductions which were made in taxation and the extra amount borne on current account because of the depressed conditions of the country which meant additional charges under this head by various Departments, the deficit is very much less than

would be anticipated on the basis of the late Prime Minister's conservative financial estimate which he submitted to the House more than a year ago. The Estimates for the year 1923-24 already tabled called for an expenditure of \$9,106,153.57 under the following heads:

1. Finance	\$3,130,681.35
2. Colonial Secretary	63,554.00
3. Justice	336,025.88
4. Education	839,851.03
5. Public Charities	439,458.33
6. Marine & Fisheries	346,969.39
7. Agriculture & Mines	115,020.00
8. Public Works	992,080.26
9. Posts and Telegraphs	1,244,465.53
10. Customs	493,963.50
11. Liquor Controller	65,861.00
12. Tax Assessor	14,840.00
13. Contingencies	170,617.00
14. Military Pensions Board	609,766.00
15. Shipping	50,000.00
	\$9,006,153.57

I estimate the total revenue from all sources for the fiscal year 1923-24 to be the sum of \$9,150,000.00, made up as follows:

Customs	\$5,380,000.00
Postal	215,000.00
Telegraphs	185,000.00
Inland Revenue Stamps	50,000.00
Crown Lands	80,000.00
Liquor Sales	480,000.00
Fines and Forfeitures	6,000.00
Fees Public Institutions	45,000.00
Broom Dept. Penitentiary	10,000.00
Interest Guaranteed Loans	84,000.00
Excess Profits Tax	30,000.00
Income Tax	250,000.00
Sales Tax	60,000.00
Bank Tax 3/8 of 1%	125,000.00
Cable and Bank Tax	70,000.00
Estate Duties	150,000.00
Miscellaneous	150,000.00
Civil Service Reduction	150,000.00
	\$9,150,000.00

Revenue Will Exceed Expenditure.

While the general finances of the Colony on current account are eminently satisfactory, yet it will be fully realized that it would be quite impossible to carry on current account the considerable capital expenditures which it is desirable and will be permanently beneficial to the Colony to incur in connection with many necessary public improvements. The establishment of the important industrial development in the Humber Valley will necessitate a considerable addition to the railway rolling stock and equipment. A substantial proportion of the rolling stock will be provided by the contractors themselves. They have already placed an order for early delivery for more than fifty cars of various kinds which will be used by them in connection with their construction work, and the handling of their own freight and material. This

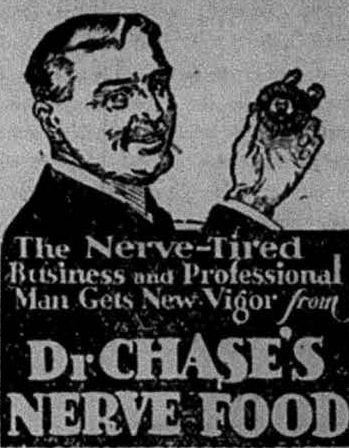
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additional quantity the providing of which is not a matter of expense to us will, however, not approach the additional rolling stock and equipment necessary for handling the enormous volume of freight and the very greatly increased passenger and express services which naturally result from this industrial development. Then, again, the proposed further operations with which the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company is identified will necessitate considerable additional rolling stock. A large section of the line in the western portion of the island over which the heavy freight required for construction purposes in connection with the Humber operations must pass will require special attention, as it is estimated that there will be seven capacity load freight trains per day passing over that section in connection with the new services only, which is in addition to increased general services for the country also passing over that section. To handle that service safely and efficiently considerable expenditures for the repair and improvement of road-bed and sidings are essentially required. Within the last few years the Government's policy of main line road improvements and new road building and in particular the erection of permanent concrete bridge work to replace wooden structures has been undertaken. This policy has been pursued under the direction of the Government Engineer. There is nothing so important to the life and development of a community as good main line roads and bridges. Major expenditures of this nature should be handled on capital account rather than out of current expenditure. The idea of replacing wooden bridge structures with steel and concrete work is necessarily more expensive initially but from the standpoint of the years it is very much cheaper. The work which has been done by the Government Engineer in these matters has been excellent and from time to time as necessity required permanent steel and concrete bridges will be erected and new bridges are required and to replace old bridges as the present wooden structures may require replacement or extensive repairs. It would have been immeasurably cheaper for the Colony had a policy of this sort been introduced many years ago because

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the great burden on current revenue on account of the Department of Public Works in connection with main line maintenance is due in a large measure to the continual expense incidental to the repair and maintenance of wooden bridge work some of which is of great length and importance. \$300,000 for Railway and Other Improvements.

The experience which the Colony has had in relief works during recent years has been very unsatisfactory. It has been difficult, often quite impossible, to secure value in labour for money expended in connection with such operations. I consequently desire to take this opportunity of expressing the firm conviction that the policy of this Administration in discontinuing relief operations is wise and that such works should not be undertaken, but that on the other hand such permanent works as are imperatively necessary for the well-being and development of the resources of the country should be undertaken on the basis of contract subject to a rigid inspection. Such a course would give employment to those who are able and willing to give value for money expended and those who for physical or mental reasons are unable to give value in work for the money expended should be handled through the various religious and philanthropic charitable organizations assisted where necessary by the Department of Public Charities in precisely the same manner as such assistance was given prior to the post-war turmoil which has so upset labour conditions and reduced efficiency. To meet requirements for railway equipment and improvements necessitated by the industrial development of Newfoundland which as a result of the active policy of this Administration has been so largely undertaken and to provide essential permanent improvements in connection with road and bridge work and other necessary public utilities I propose to submit in due course resolutions authorizing the Government to raise a loan not exceeding \$300,000.00. In addition to the public improvements cited above the Municipal Council requires additional funds for extensions to water and sewerage services, and highways within the Municipality. The Government has already guaranteed an advance to the Municipal Council of \$130,000.00. A very much larger sum is urgently needed for capital expenditure in the Municipality of St. John's but up to the present no application has been made by the Municipality for anything beyond the amount named. The House is aware that there is no town, city or Municipal indebtedness of any kind in the

whole Island of Newfoundland, but that the entire indebtedness of the Island, including all indebtedness which would be classed as town, city or Municipal, is included within the total of our funded debt. The debt of the Municipality of St. John's, for example, is not a debt due by the Municipality of St. John's to bond holders, but is a debt due by the Municipality to St. John's to the Newfoundland Government, on which the Municipality of St. John's pays interest to the Newfoundland Government annually, the Newfoundland Government assuming the entire liability as part of its funded debt and paying the interest semi-annually to bond-holders. Thus when we say that the funded debt of Newfoundland at the present moment is \$55,030,027.66 we announce that there are not in the Island of Newfoundland any public obligations in the nature of town, city or Municipal debts, because all such debts are included within the Colony's funded obligations. In considering the public debt of Newfoundland in comparison with the public debt of other countries this factor is rarely mentioned, but I would take this opportunity of pointing it out to the Legislature as it is a factor of extreme importance and places the public indebtedness of Newfoundland in a very favourable position as compared with the total indebtedness of other countries.

Savings Deposits Increased Last Year.
The peak of Savings Bank deposits was reached in the year 1919, when the amount on deposit was \$21,019,375.69. In the year 1920 the deposits had dropped to the sum of \$20,543,937.99 or a drop for the year of \$475,437.70. There was a further drop in the year 1921, when the total amount on deposit was \$20,136,958.87, or a drop for the year of \$406,979.12. The records for the year 1922 show a slight improvement over 1921, the total on deposit being \$20,163,957.51, or an amount in excess of 1921 of \$27,016.64. This is a very gratifying position because it means that the drain of depression upon Savings Bank Deposits has stopped and the amount now on interest-bearing Savings Bank deposits in the various banks carrying savings bank accounts in this country is exceeded only by the savings bank deposits for the years 1919 and 1920, the deposits for the year 1919, which was our maximum year being only in excess by the sum of \$855,400.16. In other words, the result of the period of depression through which we have passed has been to reduce the interest bearing savings deposits of our people as against the year of our maximum

prosperity by the amount of \$855,400.16, or 4.06%.

Preferential Tariff.
On the 27th of June, 1922, the Government of the Dominion of Canada entered into a Commercial Agreement with the Government of Jamaica, under which each Government was entitled to claim the privileges of the Preferential Tariff of the other Government.

Negotiations with respect to a Commercial agreement as between Newfoundland and Jamaica were commenced in March, 1922, but had not been concluded when the Legislature closed. The late Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, has informed me that in February last, the governor of Jamaica agreed to recommend to the Legislative Council of that country, that the Preferential Tariff be extended to Newfoundland, provided this Government gave similar preference to Jamaica. I accordingly submit to this Legislature a Resolution under which the Products of Jamaica will be admitted to Newfoundland at a rate 25 per cent. lower than the regular tariff. This will apply to cigars, sugar, molasses, fruit, or other such products of Jamaica as may be imported, and it is hoped that the lowering of the duty may encourage greater trade in these products. Under the General Tariff in Jamaica, salmon and trout pay a duty of 7s. per 100 lbs.; herring a duty of 2s. 6d. per 100 lbs. fish, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, a duty of 4s. 8d. per 100 lbs. Under the Preferential tariff, these duties will be 25 per cent. less. Directly and indirectly we ship to Jamaica fish products to the value of \$300,000 per annum.

The Spanish Treaty.
In November, 1922, the late Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, proposed (Continued on page 6.)

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J. B. Urquhart,
Agent for Newfoundland
July 30, 1921

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BY WALTER WELLMAN

JEWELRY

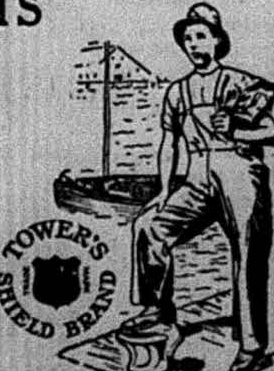


Here are eight pictured objects. Arrange the initial letters of the names of the objects, and spell the name of a precious stone. He is going to buy it for her if she can guess its name. Can you help her? Answer to yesterday's puzzle: LAMB—BOILER—COAL—WRENCH. The animals are Bear, Lion and Mole.

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Budget Speech

(Continued from page 5.)
ceded to Madrid, in order to secure for Newfoundland the advantages under the Commercial Treaty between the United Kingdom and Spain, which came into effect on the 6th November, 1922. Under this Treaty, salted codfish and stock fish and other articles produced or manufactured in the British Empire were

admitted into Spain at a reduced rate of duty. The duty on salted codfish had been 32 pesetas per 100 kilograms, but that fixed by the Treaty was 24 pesetas, which is a very substantial reduction in the duty applying to Newfoundland codfish entering Spain. In return for this concession it was agreed that iron ore, corks and cork discs, grapes, walnuts, al-

monds (shelled and unshelled), onions, tomatoes, oranges, bananas, olive oil and preserved vegetables, the produce of Spain, shall not be subject to any Customs duty on importation into Newfoundland or other territory of the British Empire, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation of these articles, except such prohibitions as it may be found necessary to impose in time of war. It was also provided in the Treaty that wine and wine lees, bran-

dy, and raisins, the produce of Spain, shall not be subject on importation into British territory to higher Customs duties than those in force at the date of the signature of the said Treaty. The late Prime Minister arranged that the provisions of the Treaty should apply to Newfoundland from the 6th day of November, 1922, at which date the Treaty came into force. I shall submit a resolution for the carrying into effect of these provisions in respect of im-

portations from Spain.
For the information of the House I have caused comparative statements and tables which were published last year to be brought up to date so far as the returns have been completed. It has not been possible to get complete records as at the 30th day of June, as it will be several weeks before complete statistics are available from various sections outside of St. John's.

REVENUE FOR TEN YEARS—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Customs	\$3,283,304.89	\$3,083,313.46	\$2,744,567.85	\$3,950,688.42	\$4,470,537.56	\$4,923,396.31	\$7,191,200.71	\$8,658,255.39	\$6,026,599.70	\$6,343,196.79
Postal and Telegraph	203,986.78	215,124.95	223,504.20	262,798.89	282,220.92	330,908.76	410,891.02	417,962.51	393,159.10	368,303.71
Crown Lands	105,008.99	146,021.39	94,165.02	88,554.59	83,493.07	77,030.43	92,336.22	90,805.20	79,347.58	73,933.89
Fines and Forfeitures	5,695.99	5,221.18	3,915.39	3,667.01	2,660.33	3,455.31	7,471.08	7,077.39	6,806.21	6,312.66
Liquor Licenses	5,366.50	5,096.45	4,938.50	4,728.50	4,536.37					
Inland Revenue Stamps	16,645.63	18,151.88	18,891.55	22,154.08	28,846.05	44,225.83	55,367.69	63,611.00	53,228.94	39,273.38
Interest Guaranteed Loans	58,396.44	56,313.64	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	81,479.82
Brooms—Penitentiary	11,616.86	9,239.85	8,169.29	10,419.69	13,444.80	25,504.07	32,388.50	22,540.14	5,758.36	6,512.42
Fees—Institutions	3,965.03	4,459.29	3,563.45	5,771.67	3,936.53	5,683.45	4,021.45	4,974.58	5,759.77	26,961.17
Profit on Coin	84,560.00			784.12	95,472.58	104,581.29		35,563.23	3,396.26	
Taxes and Assessments	55,728.62	38,651.32	38,468.85	40,237.55	40,677.19	130,885.70	55,566.92	56,854.97	251,056.71	189,480.03
Estate Duties			9,843.16	106,864.42	17,349.78	88,255.04	55,501.82	103,898.41	45,252.46	68,054.10
Liquor Sales						6,462.02	138,779.77	193,091.15	346,208.15	467,583.37
Excess Profits Tax						640,450.93	976,366.48	621,766.32	766,716.64	111,838.28
Income Tax						49,881.60	64,536.73	98,698.34	87,672.38	187,761.75
Manufacturers' Sales Tax										61,669.31
Miscellaneous—General	84,674.70	36,735.72	41,126.83	47,117.48	106,987.14	52,828.69	393,821.53	165,979.00	310,592.35	237,290.04
Do. in aid of Revenue			698,150.92							
	\$3,918,950.43	\$3,618,329.13	\$3,950,790.25	\$4,600,271.66	\$5,406,647.53	\$6,540,082.67	\$9,535,725.16	\$10,597,561.51	\$8,438,039.85	\$8,269,680.92

*In 1914-15 \$500,000 was taken from Loan and \$198,150.92 from Reserve Fund, in aid of Revenue.

Comparative Statement of Savings' Deposits in Newfoundland, showing amount of Deposits as at 31st December for each of the past Ten Years.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Bank of Montreal	\$2,969,083.00	\$3,000,013.76	\$3,177,089.00	\$4,050,410.39	\$4,411,938.29	\$4,480,191.17	\$5,820,723.00	\$6,013,891.00	\$5,822,052.42	\$6,034,862.96
Canadian Bank of Commerce	63,335.95	102,282.95	186,684.34	284,268.39	339,607.14	349,385.87	542,289.04	715,083.93	750,067.45	701,760.71
Royal Bank of Canada	990,187.40	922,028.79	997,223.45	1,012,019.71	2,262,047.11	2,883,334.02	3,580,813.61	3,673,856.84	3,631,738.82	3,766,033.03
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,965,145.00	2,363,659.98	2,941,873.00	3,931,978.85	5,673,995.00	6,806,390.00	8,567,566.00	7,751,179.00	7,760,405.04	7,676,776.00
Government Savings Bank	2,794,117.64	2,483,732.95	2,411,946.16	2,410,929.93	2,494,049.57	2,215,764.16	2,507,984.02	2,389,927.22	2,172,695.14	1,984,542.81
Totals	\$8,781,868.99	\$8,871,718.43	\$9,714,820.95	\$12,289,607.27	\$14,881,637.11	\$25,167,355.22	\$21,019,375.67	\$20,543,937.99	\$20,136,958.87	\$20,163,975.51

Total Deposits as at December 31st, 1922, \$20,163,975.51
Average for the ten years, \$15,313,895.60

Savings' Deposits as at December 31st, 1922, exceeds ten year average by the sum of \$4,850,079.91

Population of Newfoundland at last Census, 238,670.

Savings' Deposits for Newfoundland on a per capita basis, \$84.48

Average Deposits for Newfoundland during the last ten years on a per capita basis, 64.16

Current year's deposits exceeds average on a per capita basis by the sum of, 20.22

TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1911-12	\$14,733,490	\$13,874,809	\$28,608,299
1912-13	16,012,365	14,672,889	30,685,254
1913-14	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1914-15	12,350,786	13,136,880	25,487,666
1915-16	16,427,336	18,969,493	35,396,829
1916-17	21,215,310	22,331,762	43,547,072
1917-18	26,892,945	30,153,517	57,046,463
1918-19	33,297,134	36,784,616	70,081,750
1919-20	40,533,383	34,865,439	75,398,822
1920-21	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921-22	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270

Year	Qtrs.	Value	No. of Skins	Value
1911-12	1,388,178	\$8,001,703	212,285	\$321,551
1912-13	1,408,582	7,987,389	254,167	350,794
1913-14	1,247,314	8,071,889	255,761	376,343
1914-15	1,094,242	7,332,287	128,536	306,446
1915-16	1,142,327	10,394,041	250,225	433,791
1916-17	1,568,020	12,876,847	193,448	400,394
1917-18	1,821,206	18,829,560	146,728	398,575
1918-19	1,681,770	34,316,330	62,174	170,331
1919-20	1,788,015	22,671,625	100,118	147,935
1920-21	1,365,792	13,334,954	130,241	205,552
1921-22	1,592,046	11,695,668		

Year	Tons.	Value	Tons.	Value
1911-12	2,576	\$286,523	2,884	\$270,275
1912-13	3,164	266,433	2,903	292,513
1913-14	4,118	386,825	2,715	403,640
1914-15	4,840	434,709	3,250	619,819
1915-16	5,130	632,334	910	195,052
1916-17	4,893	910,079	2,849	884,318
1917-18	7,350	1,768,724	1,903	262,353
1918-19	4,516	1,411,551	1,487	248,432
1919-20	4,979	1,435,872	1,730	176,008
1920-21	2,936	474,364		
1921-22	5,837	594,996		

Year	Gallons	Value	Cases	Value
1912-13	36,842	\$18,122	26,047	\$476,940
1913-14	26,218	17,010	16,074	347,941
1914-15	47,170	35,837	6,022	92,228
1915-16	142,637	254,562	10,491	148,303
1916-17	214,162	471,629	8,279	170,737
1917-18	321,969	674,093	4,494	102,334
1918-19	342,592	832,352	9,079	325,769
1919-20	291,351	726,852	12,450	304,954
1920-21	45,956	79,882	12,006	229,947
1921-22	48,559	282,666		

Year	Value	Value
1912-13	\$1,720	\$1,720
1913-14	5,621	101,498

Year	Value	Value
1914-15	4,514	74,910
1915-16	3,047	47,182
1916-17	2,445	41,287
1917-18	4,337	91,805
1918-19	4,111	112,442
1919-20	1,957	56,361
1920-21	3,113	85,503
1921-22	5,659	125,060

Year	Value	Value
1914-15	173,409	14,126
1915-16	144,068	11,783
1916-17	74,434	7,033
1917-18	132,729	15,537
1918-19	222,335	30,157
1919-20	596,520	91,964
1920-21	810,340	116,662
1921-22	810,340	116,662

Year	Value	Value
1914-15	61,430	\$103,719
1915-16	60,172	150,014
1916-17	59,596	136,731
1917-18	76,060	223,059
1918-19	33,444	129,721
1919-20	22,163	109,991
1920-21	23,870	156,507
1921-22	13,142	49,656
1922-23	21,856	78,712
1923-24	21,739	62,586

Year	Value	Value
1914-15	413,000	\$6,306
1915-16	425,000	106,620
1916-17	66,000	1,166
1917-18	1,770,000	31,008
1918-19	7,620,000	147,493
1919-20	20,500	395
1920-21	487,563	24,564
1921-22	1,609,903	54,908
1922-23	1,680,808	70,835
1923-24	1,824,709	63,599

Year	Value	Value
1914-15	1,243,200	\$1,367,520
1915-16	1,345,797	1,370,375
1916-17	824,310	917,741
1917-18	902,380	992,616
1918-19	731,080	804,188

Year	Tons.	Value
1912-13	44,424	\$1,990,229
1913-14	40,077	1,795,488
1914-15	40,556	1,817,193
1915-16	62,527	2,801,769
1916-17	33,389	1,510,440
1917-18	34,060	2,392,243
1918-19	22,819	1,545,344
1919-20	80,717	4,725,060
1920-21	62,311	4,466,582
1921-22	34,512	3,088,260

Year	Tons.	Value
1912-13	51,487	\$436,352
1913-14	51,630	373,676
1914-15	48,643	386,878
1915-16	24,749	271,892
1916-17	30,018	637,765
1917-18	14,153	404,449
1918-19	7,151	475,178
1919-20	19,864	334,276
1920-21	26,838	246,009
1921-22	19,932	364,514

Year	Value	Value
1912-13	\$219,060	\$219,060
1913-14	75,790	319,532
1914-15	87,540	414,278
1915-16	165,527	853,085
1916-17	156,299	993,741
1917-18	193,885	1,957,906
1918-19	188,499	2,379,027
1919-20	129,980	1,186,208
1920-21	78,232	645,398
1921-22	97,763	769,921

Year	Value	Value
1912-13	17,800	\$120,650
1913-14	13,797	66,707
1914-15	3,250	39,000
1915-16	9,405	111,440
1916-17	14,056	204,307
1917-18	5,087	58,768
1918-19	56	673
1919-20		
1920-21	3	393
1921-22		

Year	Value	Value
1912-13	\$19	



For
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Aches
&
Pains
use

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT.

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT can be used for all muscle troubles such as Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Strains, Swollen Joints, etc., and in nearly all cases will cure.

It can also be used for Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Cold's, and will give great relief.

Try a bottle if you need a good reliable Liniment and we are sure you will get results.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENERAL STORES.

Manufactured by

DR. STAFFORD & SON,

Wholesale Chemists & Druggists.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

June 1, 1917

Anthracite Coal.

Now Landing Ex S. S. "Florida"

2000 Tons Welsh Anthracite Coal,
All Sizes

HENRY J. STABB & CO.

Farquhar Steamship Companies.

Passenger and Freight Service,
NORTH SYDNEY TO ST. JOHN'S.
Steel Steamship S. S. "SABLE I."
Leaves NORTH SYDNEY every Saturday.
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Farquhar Trading Co., Ltd., HARVEY & CO., LTD.
Agents, Agents,
NORTH SYDNEY. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Farquhar Steamship Companies,
HALIFAX, N.S.

Smallwood's Big Shoe Sale.

Note These Prices:
Bg Sale! Below Cost!!

WHITE CANVAS FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' White Canvas Pumps, with buckle.
Only \$1.50
Ladies' White Canvas High Laced Boots.
Only \$1.50
Ladies' White Canvas Laced Low Shoes.
Only \$1.50
Ladies' Grey Kid One Strap Shoes. Only . . \$4.75
Girls' White Canvas Laced Boots. Only . . \$1.30
Child's White Canvas Laced Boots. Only . . \$1.10

LEATHER FOOTWEAR.

Ladies Boots. Only \$1.50 the pair
Ladies' Low Shoes. Only \$1.98 the pair
About 500 pairs in this lot.
Secure your size to-day.

MEN'S BOOTS

Men's Dark Tan Laced Boots. Only . . . \$4.50
Men's Black Fine Kid Boots for . . \$5.00 and \$5.50
Men's Heavy Work Boots. Only . . \$3.00 the pair

F. Smallwood,

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

218 and 220 Water Street.

July 21, 17

General Depression in Trade Followed Industrial Up- heaval; Official Loss Figures

Included in the latter are Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, Cross Fertilizer Co., the cement and brick plants, limestone quarries, Wabana Ore Mines, the laying up of a fleet of some fifteen chartered ships and the general depression in trade throughout Nova Scotia which always follow in the wake of such an industrial upheaval as that which tied up the mines and mills of the largest operating concern in the Dominion of Canada.

Your correspondent has been enabled to obtain the following official figures regarding the losses which the men and company sustained to date.

Miners employed—Dominion Coal Co., 9,000; Sydney Mines, 3,000; Acadia Coal, 2,500; Dominion Steel 2,000. Totalling, 16,500.

The miners quit work on July 4th and have been out 18 days. The steel workers downed tools on June 28, and have been off work 21 days.

Losses in wages—Dominion and Sydney Mines, 12,000 at \$5 per day, equals \$60,000, which for 18 days gives a total of \$1,080,000; Acadia, 2,500 at \$5, \$12,500, 12 days out, \$150,000; Steel plant, 2,000 at \$5, \$10,000; 25 days out, \$250,000. Total \$1,480,000.

Loss in output—Dominion and Sydney Mines, \$18,000 a day for 18 days, \$324,000; Acadia Coal Co., \$2,500 a day for 12 days, \$30,000. Total, \$354,000.

These figures by no means indicate the complete loss that will be suffered by British Empire Steel Corporation through the strike as after the miners return the outputs at the different collieries will be slowed up 10 per cent. until such time as the pits have been got back into that condition for mining in which they were when the men walked out.

It is questionable if the company, even should the men be all back in the deeps by Tuesday and the mines be brought to capacity with all possible despatch, can catch up this season with their contracts to supply coal for industrial and domestic use at St. Lawrence ports.

As for the steel company many contracts for steel that had been on the books were cancelled by purchasers under the strike clause, and these have been placed with American concerns. "Moscow" Jack McDonald, alleged Toronto radical, was arrested at Glace Bay Saturday by the Provincial police on a charge of having made seditious utterances and being disrespectful to the British flag at a mass meeting at Sydney Mines on Thursday last. The information was laid by ex-Mayor McCormack, of Sydney Mines before a Magistrate of that town. McDonald made no opposition when arrested and was confined to the Glace Bay jail.

BAIL, FIXED

On Saturday evening McDonald, accompanied by his counsel, A. D. Campbell, of Sydney and two provincial policemen proceeded to Sydney Mines, where they went direct to the office of Magistrate McLean by whom the warrant had been issued. The accused was permitted to go on \$2,000 bail, \$1,000 on his own recognizance and two sureties.

At the moment it appeared as if there might be a demonstration on the part of the miners on behalf of McDonald as a large crowd had congregated outside on the street. The Magistrate, however, avoided this by warning McDonald that if he took any part in an unlawful act his bail would be immediately revoked. The crowd dispersed without any trouble developing.

On Saturday evening McDonald took part in a labor political meeting at Sydney Mines at which D. D. McDonald the laborite in the bye-election in Cape Breton and Victoria and foreman Way M.P.E. were the principal speakers. McDonald in his remarks carefully refrained from alluding to his arrest in accordance with the instructions given him by the Magistrate.

At a mass meeting of the striking miners held at Glace Bay which none of the deposed executive attended, the men passed a resolution to go back to work on Tuesday with the provision that the company will not discriminate against any collier no matter which faction he adhered to Livingstone-McLachlan or Lewis.

The corporation, however, has already taken a stand on this question and all men returns to the pits must agree to allow check off from their pay for the United Mine Workers

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of

Wm. D. Gifford

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Safest and Best Family Medicine

of America.

Sydney Mines is hopeful that Scotia will re-engage its own hands under a similar agreement.

From statements given out by the company it would appear that the strikers will get another rude awakening if they expect their former employers to grant this request.

MEN TURNED AWAY

Number of miners applied for work at the different collieries this morning, but were not taken on. All the maintenance men offering were employed and sent to the pits. It is expected that the full force will be at work by Wednesday of this week, but it will take a long time to put the deeps in the condition they were before the strike, owing to the mud accumulated and falls of stone and coal. Over 3,000 tons were loaded from the bank on Saturday, the best day's output since the men stopped work. No further obstruction of shipments is looked for, and in a very few days this department is expected to be working at normal.

News from the mining districts this morning is to the effect that the men realize the strike is over, and they appear anxious to get back to their places in the mines with the least possible delay.

At a meeting of the Radical Phalanx local held this morning it was decided by its members that they would not go back to work in the mines under Silby Barrett as president of District 26 of The U. M. W. Some of the saner elements in the local do not agree with this decision and it is understood that an attempt will be made to have another meeting this afternoon at which they will try to have the decision reversed.

\$450,000 Theft Is Alleged; Man Is Arrested Here

Former Secretary to Cleveland, Mich. Honaire Walves. Extradition And Returns to United States—Declared to Have Lost Heavily on Race Track and Market.

(Montreal Star.)

Michael M. Dugan, alias Frank L. Mac Lane, of Cleveland, Ohio, wanted to answer a charge of defrauding an Ohio banking institution of nearly a million dollars, was arrested as he was leaving the General Post Office on St. James Street yesterday afternoon.

Dugan, it is alleged, got away with over \$450,000 in Cleveland. When arrested yesterday he had exactly 41 cents in his pockets. The balance, it was claimed, was lost at race tracks and in the stock market.

He waived extradition and left for Cleveland this morning. Detective Walsh of the city force is accompanying him to the boundary, where he will be handed over to the United States officers. The same train carried back J. W. Corrigan, the bank's attorney, and E. Calston, an employee of the bank who came to Montreal to identify Dugan.

MISSING YEAR AGO.

Up until a year ago Dugan was secretary to J. W. Corrigan, a Cleveland and Montreal millionaire. Then, according to police information, he disappeared and a short time afterwards the shortage in Corrigan's funds was discovered. First, it is alleged Dugan played the stock market and found money for margin in Corrigan's account. Later race track gamblers interested him and it is stated that in a single instance he was trimmed of \$55,000.

He went to Toronto with several thousand dollars which, it is claimed, had dwindled to \$40,000 when he came to Montreal last fall.

A few weeks ago Dugan found his money running down so fast that he determined to give himself up. He was going to Kentucky and he was lucky enough to borrow a hundred dollars from them, and also borrowed a suitcase. Instead of crossing the line, however, he took a room on Metcalfe street, and used the borrowed money to pay his room rent. His luxurious habits had to be abandoned—all but one, and that was the one which led to his capture. His great weakness was a good cigar, and every day he smoked several. With part of his last dollar he bought two twenty cent cigars, and his only request when interviewed in his cell was to be supplied with cigars. "I can't smoke 'em," he said when offered cigarettes, so an officer passed him over a couple of Havanas.

Dugan's arrest was accomplished yesterday by J. R. Burns, Superintendent of the Pinkerton Agency in Montreal. Burns spotted him last week and had him shadowed until Cleveland men arrived yesterday to complete the identification.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

THE WORLD'S PRESS

CAPACITY WINS.

(London Express.)

Chance is a poop mount, but capacity will carry a man past the winning post more easily and more surely.

A NATIONAL TRAIT.

(London Chronicle.)

The modern Englishman is, as a rule, humane to animals. Even the modern boy often learns in childhood to like animals of all kinds, taking one egg only from a bird's nest, and feeding squirrels rather than pelting them.

AUSTRALIAN ROADS.

(Western Mail, Perth, Australia.)

Mr. Bruce's Government have it in contemplation to render financial assistance to the States in the matter of national roadmaking. There is a confirmed policy of the United States which our Federal Government will do well to adopt. First proposal is to make a grant available to the States of \$500,000, payable on a pound for pound basis, as to \$300,000, on a par capita basis, and as to \$200,000 on an area basis. Such an allocation is eminently one which cannot fail to find acceptance in a State of such magnificent distances as Western Australia.

TALK! TALK! TALK!

(Natal Advertiser.)

Our poor whites are multiplying; our white workers are emigrating; our debt is increasing; our taxation is rising; our color problems are getting graver; our horizon is clouding. But it is talk, talk, talk, all the while about what splendid fellows we are; what a great country ours is; how we are entitled to walk abreast with the United States into the Conference room; and how the King is all but "Royal Cousin" to whoever happens for the hour to be the choice of our handful of white electors. It would be very funny but for the fact that, politically at least, South Africa has no sense of humor.

EVERYTHING TO LOSE.

(Johannesburg Times.)

As a little independent republic, South Africa would have to tax itself far more heavily for defence purposes, or else run the risk of being seized by some more powerful nation. As such a republic it would sever all official connection with its best customer and the most promising source for the obtaining of fresh capital. Where should we be without our trade with the British Empire. How much development should we enjoy if no British capital at all could be secured for our enterprises. On purely material grounds alone it would be senseless folly to detach ourselves from the British Commonwealth, which is to us a source both of strength and of trade, yet which hampers us in nothing.

DECLINE OF BRITISH ART.

(London Morning Post.)

The degeneration which has befallen British art since the war is appalling to contemplate. What kind of idea of the British taste and the English genius, not so long ago second to none in the world, does the foreign visitor take away with him? What is perhaps worse is the loss of tradition. The young men and women who are studying art today are not taught to draw, but to scribble; not to paint, but to daub; not to design, but to violate every canon of proportion. Here, indeed, is an attractive pursuit for the idle and incompetent, who can (and do) call themselves artists without any more valid title than a pair of corduroy trousers, a blue shirt, long hair, and abstinence from soap.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

Mr.
Outport
Customer:



DON'T you remember the never fading dye, the enduring qualities were in the black and blue serges you got from us before the war? Yes, certainly! We can give you the same again. Our latest arrivals are guaranteed dyes and pure wool. Samples and style sheet, with measuring form, sent to your address.

John Maunder

TAILOR and CLOTHIER

281 and 283 Duckworth Street, St. John's

SALT! SALT!!

Best Cadiz Salt afloat
and in store at Beck's
Cove.

A. H. MURRAY & CO., LTD.

BECK'S COVE.

June 7, 1917

Phone 643.

P. O. Box 336.

The Ru-Ber-Oid Co., Ltd.,

Montreal, Canada.

When you buy ready-roofing remember that there is only one Ru-ber-oid and the Ru-ber-oid Co. makes it. The name Ru-ber-oid is indelibly stamped every seven feet on the under side of the sheet. Refuse substitutes.

JAMES G. CRAWFORD,
Representative.

Feb 3, 1917

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE."

STOP THE DECAY

A
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in the

"MATCHLESS"

WAY

Do it whilst the weather is fine.

Annual Regatta Is Interfered With By Weather Conditions

RACES WERE WELL CONTESTED.

Despite the threatening weather yesterday morning, the usual large crowds had gathered at the lakeside at an early hour to witness the annual boat races.

Amongst the early arrivals was His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Allardice and his secretary, Major Wilberforce Bell, who remained on the course all through the forenoon, and evidenced great interest in the various races. Other visitors amongst the immense concourse of people were the Prime Minister and Mrs. Warren, H. D. and Mrs. Reid, and others prominent in all walks of life.

Sir Edgar Bowring, whose interest in our annual derby is so well known, was also among the early arrivals and was given an enthusiastic welcome by members of the Committee. Sir Edgar owns the land surrounding the lake, and each season he has generously placed it at the disposal of the public free of charge.

The events were keenly contested, the best time for the day being made by the Outer Cove Fishermen, who covered the course in 9.47.

The program opened with the elimination dashes for the Amateur, Junior Football and Juvenile races.

The places of the boats at the conclusion of the regular races were as follows:

Amateurs—Time 10.27
Mary—L. Rogers, cox.; P. Brown, stroke; J. Caul, J. Tobin, B. Gaulton, H. Peddigrew, J. Bell.
2nd—Guard
3rd—Cadet
4th—Nellie R.

Tradesmen—Time 10.14.5
Cadet (Star)—P. Brown, cox.; M. Walsh, stroke; S. Madden, H. Ennis, J. Griffin, J. Kennedy, W. Caul.
2nd—Guard

Junior Football—Time 10.51.4.5
Guard (St. Mary's)—J. Hussey, cox.; J. Taylor, stroke; A. Williams, A. Noseworthy, H. Skanes, H. Morgan, C. Williams.

2nd—Mary (B.I.S.)
3rd—Cadet (T.A.)
4th—Nellie R. (Gaelic)

Juvenile—Time 11.25.5
Mary, (East End)—C. Wiseman, cox.; S. Brewer, stroke; R. Rich, W. Ralph, H. Gardner, F. Warren, R. Critch.

2nd—Guard
3rd—Nellie R.
4th—Cadet

Mercantile—Time 10.51.4.5
Cadet (Bowling Bros.)—J. Hussey, cox.; A. Wight, stroke; A. Peaver, M. Fenner, W. Roberts, R. Harvey, Stan Grimes.

2nd—Nellie R.
3rd—Guard

Intermediate—Time 10.42.2.5
Cadet (St. Bon's)—P. Brown, cox.; J. Dunphy, stroke; J. Howlett, R. Halley, T. Brownrigg, G. Halley, A. Collins.

2nd—Nellie R.
3rd—Guard
4th—Mary

Fishermen—Time 9.47
Cadet—(Outer Cove)—J. Nugent, cox.; S. Power, stroke; D. Hickey, D. Houston, J. Coady, S. Power, N. Power.

2nd—Nellie R.
Blackhead withdrew.

Trackmen—Time 10.13.2.5

Nellie R. (St. Joseph's)—P. Brown, cox.; T. Kearsey, stroke; G. Clooney, N. Barnes, M. Walsh, W. Martin, T. Lambert.

2nd—Cadet (Central)
The remainder of the races had to be postponed. These are the Laborers' Factories, Football Senior and Intermediate Fishermen.

PAR. TO BE ADDED LATER—
A meeting of the Exporters' Association was held at 11 o'clock, when it was decided to have a half holiday and run off the remaining races this afternoon, starting at three-thirty, and the stores will close at three o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Whelan Died Suddenly

SEBASTAPOL WILL BRING REMAINS

By the Sagona's mail, Sir Michael Cashin received a letter written by the late Rev. Dr. Whelan from North West River, on July 20th in which the writer stated he was feeling in the best of health. Further particulars as to the effect that on July 6th he passed away suddenly while sitting in his chair.

On Tuesday Sir Michael Cashin interviewed the Premier, Hon. W. F. Warren and Hon. W. H. Cave, with a view to getting a steamer to call at Battle Harbor for the body, and they very kindly placed the Revenue Cruiser, Sebastapol, at his disposal and the ship left Burgeo for Battle Harbour Tuesday evening. The remains will be taken to North River by the ship.

Sagona's Passengers

The following passengers arrived in port by the S.S. Sagona Tuesday morning:—Mr. and Mrs. Richard White and two children, E. Ryan, C. Martin and wife, Dr. Fichelson, Sheldon Fairbank, T. Makinson, W. Bakie, Mrs. H. R. Dumaine, Miss Nellie Gil, Miss B. Jones and three in steerage.

Supreme Court on Circuit

The Supreme Court for the Southern Districts of the Island, which will be presided over by Mr. Justice Kent, and which leaves the city on Monday will be held at the following places and on the following dates:

At Placentia on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 7th and 8th.

At Burin on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th.

At Grand Bank on Saturday the 11th.

At Harbor Breton on Monday the 13th.

At St. Jacques on Tuesday the 14th.

At Burgeo on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th.

At Rose Blanche on Friday, the 17th.

At Channel on Saturday, the 18th.

At St. George's on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st.

At Curling on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 23rd.

At Bonne Bay on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th.

The Supreme Court on Northern Circuit will open at Rigolet, Labrador on September the 7th, and will cover the intervening places on the way South, concluding its sessions at Carbonear on November 28th.

The better the quality of tea you sell, the better the reputation of your store—

Perhaps there is nothin a store is known by more than the quality of its tea—

Quality is ever the first consideration of the tea noted for its delicious flavour and exquisite aroma—

“ARMADA”

Never sold in bulk

(HARVEY & CO., Distributors for Newfoundland.)

PERSONAL

Sir Richard Squires, who with Lady Squires, was visiting Little Bay Islands, returned to the City yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. (Dr.) W. H. Curly, of Bridgeport, Conn., sister of Mrs. J. P. Burke, arrived by the Rosalind, this morning, on a visit to her sister.

Further Advance In Pulp-Paper Exports

OTTAWA, July 23. (By Canadian Press).—Exports of paper manufactured in Canada during the month of June reached a total value of \$7,650,684, according to an announcement made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics today. Compared with records for June 1922 an advance over a million dollars is shown.

Figures tabulated for the three months ending with June in 1921, 1922 and 1923 indicate the extent of the development which the pulp and paper industry has undergone in Canada. It is shown that during three months in 1921, \$15,558,409 worth of paper was exported, \$17,220,256 in the corresponding period of 1922, and \$22,315,422 during April, May and June of the present year.

In the three months ending with June, total exports of Canadian paper, wood pulp and pulpwood were valued at \$36,849,059, as compared with \$27,579,851 in the corresponding three months of 1922.

HARDING'S CONDITION BETTER

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—President Harding to-day seemed certain of recovery, according to General Sawyer, Chief of Staff of Physicians, and the same belief is general among others. Only unforeseen circumstances could cause a relapse they say. The President was sleeping soundly at four this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—General Sawyer, President Harding's personal physician, said to the Associated Press shortly after noon to-day: "I am glad to report that President Harding's condition, as recited in this morning's bulletin, is still holding favorable."

Come to think of it, however, \$19,000,000,000 is quite a lot of money, although not nearly enough to pay off Germany's war debt!

If any subscriber does not receive his paper regularly please send in name, address and particulars of same so that the matter may be rectified.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT

A resident of the Poor Asylum celebrated the Regatta yesterday rather boisterously. He insisted on doing Charlie Chaplin stunts on the race course, but eventually because of his years tired and had to be taken to the Police Station over night. His Honor discharged him this morning. This was the only arrest for Regatta Day.

A son-in-law, who damaged his father-in-law's front door last night was ordered to effect the necessary repairs.

A young outport man charged with obtaining money under false pretense by cashing a check which he altered and raised to \$2500 pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months. He passed the check on the Post Master of Whitehouse.

An Appalling State

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Reports from the Ruhr indicate the food situation is becoming steadily worse and at Gelsenkirchen several thousand miners failed to report for work and informed the management they were physically unable to enter the pits as their families were without potatoes and other food supplies since Saturday; the French are charged with having bought up food at various places in the occupied zone.

Fearful Tragedy Results From Train Wreck

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A great disaster which occurred at the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line to-day caused by collision between a Hamburg-Munich express and a train standing in the station. Up to four o'clock 44 bodies were recovered and the estimated number of killed was one hundred, while 44 injured are being cared for in hospital. The collision is attributed to the inability the signals because of the grit which had blown into his eyes. Most of the cars were shattered and piled on top of one another, many were crushed down in the wreckage and endured agonies before the end came.

Lady Astor Scores

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Royal assent was given to Lady Astor's liquor bill, thus formally placing it upon the statute books. The bill prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to any person under eighteen years of age.

To Attend S. O. E. Convention

Mr. A. G. Williams, P. D. D., of the S.O.E. leaves by the Rosalind Saturday enroute to Toronto where he attends and annual convention of the S. O. E. which takes place in that city on August 14th.

Donald Whiteway Arraigned

Donald Whiteway, the driver of the car in Tuesday night's accident, was arraigned before Judge Morris this morning and formally charged with manslaughter. He was represented by Higgins, K. C. and was not asked to plead. Bail, pending the preliminary inquiry, in the sum of \$10,000 was renewed—the accused in \$5,000 and two sureties, Sir M. P. Cashin and J. C. Pratt being the bondsmen, in \$2,500 each.

S. S. Rosalind Arrives

The S.S. Rosalind arrived from New York and Halifax at 9 a.m. bringing the following first class passengers:—**From Halifax**—Samuel and Laura Haley, Elizabeth Brotherton, Angus Fitzgerald, Ronald Murray, Max Kornreich, Wm. Gibbs, Albert Salter, Auley Hutton, Cyril Wilson, Peter Baker, Margaret Baxter, Arthur Baker, Harold Iris, Andrew Merkel, Peter McDonald, Michael Kerriasey, Wm. S. Kearney, Mary Gaskin, Enima Schultze, Sophia Schultze, Alice Schultze, Bertha O'Brien;

From New York—Mrs. W. Curley, Robt. Curley, Rose O'Neill, James Lindsay, Nettie Lindsay, Jennie Nicholson, Wm. Yarnall, Angela Sinnott, Josephine O'Mara, Kate Lundrigan, Philomena Lundrigan, George LaMasse, Joseph McGonagle, Gertrude McGonagle, Angela O'Brien, Slater Ellis, Mary Ellis, Richard Power, Lydia Bennett, Charles Grant, Mary C. Slattery, Mae Gorman, and 14 second class.

In addition to the above local passengers the Rosalind has over one hundred roundtrippers.

At The Museum

This forenoon Revs. Father Connors and Cashin visited the Museum and were shown through the place by the caretaker, Mr. William Duggan. They were very much pleased with what they saw.

On Monday night Dr. W. Templeman's motor car was ditched on the Broad Cove Road and was badly damaged, the car capsizing after leaving the road. He was accompanied at the time by Mr. Charley Meehan, and both had narrow escapes. Dr. Templeman had his leg sprained and Mr. Meehan was bruised about the face.

Tourist Guests

Fourteen tourists from the Rosalind registered at the Crosbie this forenoon. The most of these are from the United States, some among them are from Canada, and the Mother Country. Mrs. Bell, the affable proprietress and her staff are being kept busy.

ANOTHER MOTOR FATALITY

A tragic accident occurred on the Southside Road on Tuesday night, about 8.30 o'clock, as a result of which a young lad named Griffiths, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Griffiths, 255 Southside Road West, had his skull fractured and died at the General Hospital half an hour later.

The accident was caused by a motor car owned by Mr. Jesse Whiteway, and driven by his son, Donald. The car had but a minute previously called at the residence of Mr. J. Burt, nearby, where his daughter was taken on board, and Mr. Whiteway started along the road, intending to call at his own home, Hamilton Ave., where he was to pick up other members of his family.

Nearby, the young lad Griffiths and a number of his companions were playing ball, running into the oncoming car, which was just moving away from Mr. Burt's residence, and before it could be pulled up the lad was knocked down, sustaining a fracture of the skull.

Mr. Whiteway picked up the unconscious form and hurried to Dr. Robert's surgery, but he being absent, he continued on to Dr. Cowperthwaite, who immediately ordered the injured lad to the Hospital, where it was quickly seen that his case was hopeless, and he passed away within half an hour.

According to an eye-witness it was impossible to avoid the accident, as it appeared that the lad did not see the approaching car, and the driver was unable to stop in time to avoid collision with the boy.

Mr. Whiteway gave himself up to the authorities shortly after the occurrence, but through his solicitor Mr. W. J. Higgins, K. C., was immediately released on his own bond of \$5,000 and Sir Michael Cashin and Mr. J. C. Pratt in \$2,500 each.

Young Griffiths was a bright lad, and his father and mother are distracted over the sad affair, and there will be general sympathy for them in their sudden and tragic bereavement.

Outgoing Express Derailed

The express which left St. John's Tuesday afternoon was delayed when three miles east of Howley by two passenger cars going off the track. The accident occurred on a level portion of the track and, as the cars remained upright, no damage was done.

A wrecking crew was immediately sent from Bishop's Falls and it is expected to have the cars on the track early this morning. As a consequence of this accident the incoming express is delayed considerably and is not due in St. John's until late to-night.

The cause of the runoff has not been ascertained.

Oddfellows Leave

Messrs Geo Soper, G. T. Phillips, G. Phillips, Art Heath, J. Carberry, and Geo. Hynes, of the I. O. O. F., left by to-day's express to attend the Grand Lodge session at Bridgewater, N. S., of that society's grand lodge N. S. At this session will be representatives of the Society's branches throughout the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Representatives from Grand Falls will join the St. John's party at that place.

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Grove Hill Bulletin

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Cyclamen \$1.75 up
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FOR SALE—Two good milch cows and calves at a bargain. For further particulars apply to NORMAN SMITH, Elliott's Cove, T.B. 1" s.c. July 28, 31, p.d.

WANTED—A Medical Doctor for practice at Change Islands and nearby places. From fees alone the practice is worth \$3,000. For particulars apply to Secretary, Doctor Committee, Change Islands. Tu. Thur. Sat.—2 wks.

The s.s. Sable I. sails for North Sydney at 5 p.m. to-day, taking the following passengers: A. C. Gardner, A. F. O'Leary, H. F. Musgrave, E. C. Burroughs

Reid-Newfoundland Co'y., Limited

S. S. "SAGONA"—LABRADOR SERVICE.

S. S. SAGONA will sail from St. John's noon Friday, August 3rd, for the usual Labrador ports of call. Freight extended up to 1 p.m. Thursday.

S. S. "GLENCOE"—SOUTH WEST COAST SERVICE

Passengers leaving St. John's on 8.45 train Saturday, August 4th, will make connection with S. S. GLENCOE at Argentia for ports of call between Argentia and Port aux Basques.

GREEN BAY STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Owin to Wednesday being Regatta Day, freight will be accepted to-day, Thursday.

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